



Promotion of sustainable food systems and improved ecosystems services in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

GEF ID

10265

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Promotion of sustainable food systems and improved ecosystems services in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape

Countries

Kazakhstan

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Agriculture

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Large corporations, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Biodiversity, Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Biomes, Lakes, Wetlands, Grasslands, Temperate Forests, Rivers, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Productivity, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Fire Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Sustainable Livelihoods, Ecosystem Approach, Income Generating Activities, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Forest, Integrated Programs, Commodity Supply Chains, Sustainable Commodities Production, Smallholder Farmers, High Conservation Value Forests, Adaptive Management, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Smallholder Farming, Sustainable Commodity Production, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Integrated Landscapes, Landscape Restoration, Food Value Chains, Sustainable Food Systems, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

12/1/2020

Expected Implementation Start

4/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

3/31/2026

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

942,030.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
IP FOLU	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration	GET	10,467,000.00	132,307,166.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			10,467,000.00	132,307,166.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To trigger wide-scale adoption of efficient land management technologies and promote green value chains to reduce degradation of productive agricultural land and associated high value ecosystems in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
I. Integrated Landscape Management Systems	Technical Assistance	<p>- Policies, capacities and financial incentives to promote ILM in line with LDN and ecosystem conservation principles, have been adopted;</p> <p>- Land use practices at 22 mln ha in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape transformed to avoid ecosystem and land degradation in the long run.</p> <p>- 106,000 people directly benefit from sustainable agricultural production in the NKL</p>	<p>1.1 Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUPs) employ a landscape management approach to support short-, mid- and long-term decision-making, restore and conserve ecological functions and processes of agricultural and natural landscapes in three pilot rural okrugs of the Northern Kazakhstan Landscape (NKL).</p> <p>1.2 Regional (district and rural okrug) authorities and key groups of land users trained on implementation of principles and rules outlined in the NKL integrated land use plan.</p> <p>1.3 Inter-ministerial Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture oversees development and adoption of policies/regulations (new or amended) to enable implementation of NKL and LDN principles. This includes addressing detrimental fiscal</p>	GET	650,000.00	16,800,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
II. Promotion of sustainable livestock production practices and responsible value chains	Investment	<p>Sustainable food production demonstrated at an area of 480,000 ha of productive landscapes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved soil organic carbon content and vegetation cover on 280,000 ha of annual cropland (primarily wheat); - Replacement of inefficient annual crop systems and degraded pastures by resilient site-adapted perennial crop systems at 200,000 ha; - Restored pasture land and subsequent sustainable livestock management over 150,000 ha; - Companies representing 5% of the grain market in Northern Kazakhstan ascribed to multi-stakeholder partnership platform for 	<p>2.1 Appropriate agro-environmental financial incentives and instruments to support sustainable food production are created and piloted in the Northern Kazakhstan Landscape developed and tested.</p> <p>2.2. Diversification and improved management of productive croplands for better incomes and less soil depletion.</p> <p>2.3 Sustainable perennial crop systems as diversification away from unsustainable production of wheat and other annual crops.</p> <p>2.4. Sustainable pasture management.</p> <p>2.5. Extension services capacitated at the existing and newly developed local institutions and are implementing hand-handling support for farmers at target sites on LDN techniques.</p> <p>2.6 Cooperative</p>	GET	4,242,000.00	66,677,296.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
III. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved status of forests, meadows, forest steppe, lake and wetland ecosystems at 100,000 ha; - 5,000 ha of degraded birch-aspen woodland restored; - 5,000 ha of wetland, lake and riparian ecosystems restored; - Improved delivery of ecosystem functions by high conservation value ecosystems 	<p>3.1 A network of high-nature value ecosystems operationalized outside agricultural landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eco corridor (IUCN cat.IV) for protection of steppe, meadow-steppe and forest-steppe ecosystems at an area of ca.250,000 ha; will cover 3.1,a and 3.1.b of the PIF; - new Turky Refuge (IUCN cat.VI) at 53,059 ha; will cover 3.1.a (relic pine forests) and 3.1.b (patchy pine and birch forests, steppes, meadows and bogs); - 370,174 ha of existing PAs with strengthened management capacities. <p>3.2. Degraded birch-aspen patchy forests (kolki) and related forest ecosystems in arid areas in Akmola, Kostanay, North Kazakhstan and Pavlodar oblasts restored and converted to sustainable management.</p>	GET	4,535,000.00	30,729,870.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
IV. M&E, coordination, knowledge dissemination and learning, coordination with Global IP platform	Technical Assistance	<p>- Enhanced communication and coordination between state agencies and land users;</p> <p>- Project experience embedded in vocational training programs for agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery professionals in state organizations and NGO, as well as farmers;</p> <p>- Project coordinated with Global IP Platform, experience shared and replicated through national and international learning networks of UNCCD, CBD and GEF.</p>	<p>4.1 National experience exchange network (Association of Sustainable Wheat Farming) for sustainable food production are established at the Ministry of Agriculture and maintained after the project. The exchange network is integrated with the Global IP Platform and other participating countries.</p> <p>4.2 Long-term vocational and academic training curricula and programs in agricultural colleges and university incorporates modules on sustainable food production concept principles and application, sustainable forest, wetland, lake management, and biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes for sustainable food production. Around 360 SME enterprises in agriculture capacitated to produce, market and sell green products.</p>	GET	541,600.00	7,500,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	9,968,600.00	121,707,166.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET			498,400.00		10,600,000.00	
Sub Total(\$)			498,400.00		10,600,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			10,467,000.00		132,307,166.00	

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Private Sector	JSC Agrarian Credit Corporation (ACC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Other	Analytical Center of Economic Policy in the Agricultural Sector (ACEPAS)	Grant	Investment mobilized	14,000,000.00
Other	JSC National Agrarian Science and Education Center (NASEC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	17,000,000.00
Private Sector	Agricultural Experimentation Station "Zarechnoe"	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,700,000.00
Private Sector	Union of Crop Farmers (Soyuz Polevodov)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Qazaqstan Organic Producer Union	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	27,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Forestry and Wildlife Committee (FWC) of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources (MEGNR)	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	16,434,000.00
Other	National Chamber of Entrepreneurs/Agrocompetence Center	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Other	National Chamber of Entrepreneurs/Agrocompetence Center	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	KazHydroMet	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	18,000,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Akimat of the Ayirtau district of the North Kazakhstan Oblast	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000.00
Private Sector	EN DALA Limited Liability Partnership	Grant	Investment mobilized	582,600.00
Private Sector	Ayam-7 Limited Liability Partnership	Grant	Investment mobilized	78,000.00
Private Sector	Tselina Agro Limited Liability Partnership	Grant	Investment mobilized	24,572.00
Private Sector	Association of Ogranic Farming	Grant	Investment mobilized	337,500.00
Private Sector	Yershovskoye-2 LLP	Grant	Investment mobilized	131,775.00
Private Sector	Beibars Agro LLP	Grant	Investment mobilized	110,116.00
Private Sector	Bolshemalyshenskoye LLP	Grant	Investment mobilized	52,733.00
Private Sector	Kyzyl Agro LLP	Grant	Investment mobilized	60,000.00
Private Sector	Makinka 2015 LLP	Grant	Investment mobilized	235,600.00
Private Sector	Ayantay LLP, Tamyр & Askыр Peasant Farms	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Private Sector	Keneshov Peasant Farm	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Naurzum State Nature Reserve(NSNR)	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	95,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Burabay State National Nature Park (SNNP)	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	13,595,400.00
Private Sector	?Kolossovskiy? Individual Entrepreneur	Grant	Investment mobilized	229,870.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				132,307,166.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

- The JSC Agrarian Credit Center (ACC) and the Analytical Center of Economic Policy in the Agricultural Sector (ACEPAS), are key investors into farmer support. The project will partner with them to develop agroenvironmental incentives to finance green production. Funding will become available to farmers already during the project (as part of Component II) and continue after project completion as part of updated investment programs of these institutions. The mobilized resource figures above represent a conservative assessment of how much each institution is going to spend on agroenvironmental incentives as a result of the project. - The JSC National Agrarian Science and Education Center (NASEC) is a new partner materialized during PPG phase to partner on the agriculture extension services and the knowledge management. - The Agricultural Experimentation Station "Zarechnoe" is the largest national agricultural experimental station on grain and oil crops. The station has more than 800 000 ha of innovative agricultural crop trails and one of the largest extension center in the north Kazakhstan station. Will co-finance project work on Outputs 2.2-2.3; Output 2.5, and the knowledge management. - The Union of Crop Farmers (Soyuz Polevodov) and the Qazaqstan Organic Producer Union are both new partners materialized during the PPG to cooperate with the project on Output 1.3, Output 2.6, and Output 4.1. - Tselina Agro Limited Liability Partnership, Association of Organic Farming, Yershovskoe-2 LLP are the private sector partners for the demo projects under Output 2.2.; - EN DALA Limited Liability Partnership, Ayam-7 Limited Liability Partnership, Bolshemalyshenskoye LLP, Kyzyl Agro LLP are the private sector partners for the demo projects under Output 2.2.; - Ayantay LLP, Tamyр & Askыр Peasant Farms, Makinka 2015 LLP, Keneshov Peasant Farm are the private sector partners for the demo projects under Output 3.5. - ?Kolossovskiy? Individual Entrepreneur is the private sector partner for the project Output 3.3. Private sector co-financing investment mobilized is based on the amounts that the specified private sector companies agreed to invest in their businesses and associated activities over the life of the project that will contribute to the achievement of the project objective. These amounts were specified and agreed with PPG project team members following private sector consultations and presentations of the objective, scope, and planned activities of the proposed project.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,940,000	264,600
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,038,000	363,420
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	3,489,000	314,010
Total Grant Resources(\$)					10,467,000.00	942,030.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

13,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	20,000	1,800
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	80,000	7,200
UNDP	GET	Kazakhstan	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set- Aside	50,000	4,500
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000.00	13,500.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	673,233.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	303,059.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Kokshetau Eco-Corridor	125689	SelectHabitat/Species Management Area		250,000.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Turkty Refuge	125689	SelectProtected area with sustainable use of natural resources		53,059.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	370,174.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	W DP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Bulandinskiy State Nature Refuge (zakaznik)	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		47,076.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Burabai State National Nature Park	125689	Select National Park		129,299.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Kokshetau National Nature Park	125689	Select National Park		93,799.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Vostochniy State Nature Refuge (zakaznik)	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		100,000.00					<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	161717.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	152,117.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	5,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	4,600.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	485523.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	485,523.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	13124070	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		13,124,070		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		50,000		
Male		56,000		
Total	0	106000	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

There have been no substantial changes in terms of the global environmental problems identified since the Country Expression of Interest (EOI) and Child Project Outline was designed and approved by GEF, although they have been provided for in more detail on the Prodoc.

The project was developed as part of the the global GEF Impact Program on Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration (FOLUR) to trigger wide-scale adoption of efficient land management technologies and promote green value chains to reduce degradation of productive agricultural land and associated high value ecosystems in the Northern Kazakhstan Landscape.

The project scenario proposes a four-component holistic approach in response to the four key systemic challenges identified at the project concept phase. The project focuses on promoting an integrated landscape-focused approach, improving the sustainability of food production systems and ecosystems in this major wheat-dominated landscape. The project addresses the current deficiencies in integrated land use planning, green wheat production and crop diversification technologies; introduces a system of agro-environmental incentives to increase access of small-holders to affordable funding for sustainable production; collaborates with the market players to promote products from sustainable crop farming; demonstrates efficient agricultural technologies in situ and conserves high nature value ecosystems within the Northern-Kazakhstan Landscape (NKL). The project's Theory of Change (ToC) is summarized in the Prodoc Section II, paras. 24-29, and presented as an Annex 6 to the Project Document.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects,

In the baseline scenario, land use planning is performed 'on paper?', formally and with very limited stakeholder consultation, while the integral elements of the larger landscape (consisting of several administrative districts) are managed in isolation from each other, with no connectivity or integration. The sectoral approach to landscape management predominates. Arable land, pastures, forests, hunting areas and wetlands are managed by different central and regional government bodies with varying degrees of responsibilities and control and largely functioning in isolation. The agricultural land users do not practically participate in the territorial planning process at the regional or rural district levels.

Baseline programs in Northern Kazakhstan mainly target conventional agricultural practices that focus on the increased overall output of the wheat crops without regarding the ecosystem's carrying capacity.

The baseline scenario relies on outdated agribusiness technologies. The baseline farmer support scheme sends rather perverse signals, motivating farmers to simply increase the area of lands per farm to be eligible for subsidies. In the crop sector, the government support scheme is extremely biased toward wheat production since the scheme applies no ecological or any kind of sustainable criteria. This, it turns, leads to the proliferation of large-scale monoculture crop production. Government subsidies that do not favor green production and discriminate in favor of large-scale agribusinesses.

In the baseline scenario, many valuable ecosystems suffer from a lack of effective protection and management as a result of unabated encroachment. Of the total NKL landscape, just 1.06% of forest-steppe has adequate protection and management (as local protected areas). High nature-value forest ecosystems of northern Kazakhstan lack effective management largely due to a scattered and uneven distribution across the productive landscape. This fact prevents regional forestry units and local governments from maintaining proper conditions for the ecosystems.

BAU comes at a high cost to the environment (39% land degraded; loss of forest belts, etc.) and risk of failure to supply food under changing climate (e.g. 53% harvest loss in 2012 due to drought), becoming critical in the long term. In contrast, the project scenario relies on recent positive enabling policies to expand access of SMEs to green markets (>80% of agricultural entities by number as opposed to large farms; 80% of livestock is owned by small-holders), helping with land restoration, diversification, soil improvement; improvement of pastures, restoration of degraded natural ecosystems; marketing, certification and sales assistance.

There have been no strategic changes since the Country Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline was designed and approved by GEF, except that the baseline has been elaborated on further. Please refer to Prodoc Section 3.2 on Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination, and the co-financing tables on the Prodoc front page, and please also see Table C above.

The key baseline programs that have the potential to trigger support for green food production are as follows:

- State program "Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021" or Agribusiness-2021 Program and Action Plan (administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, regional governments, regional government of Almaty and Astana cities; with a total budget of US\$ 27,412 million; about US\$ 4,234 million annually). The Agribusiness-2021 Program formulates a single, overarching policy objective, which is to create conditions to enhance the competitiveness of agribusiness. It aims to increase financing, ensure availability of goods, services, and markets for agricultural producers, to expand the export potential of agricultural products, to promote agricultural cooperatives while particularly targeting small holders, to increase the effective use of water & land resources, to improve the quality of public services and overall effectiveness of the government in regulating the sector. The Program provides direct state support for livestock breeding and crop production by means of technology upgrades and an increase in the number and quality of livestock. It focuses on development of sheep, horse and camel breeding, provision of subsidies for production of livestock products, forage, etc. The Program plans for restoration of irrigated lands

including reorganization of the irrigation network and improvement of the meliorative condition of lands. With regard to the use of remote pastures for livestock breeding, the Program includes activities for construction/rehabilitation of watering places and repayment of up to 80% of costs associated with these actions. For crop cultivation, the Program aims at crop diversification, an increase in agricultural product output through the transition to science-based moisture preserving technologies applied to crop cultivation, ensuring rational agricultural land management and involvement of new lands and lands not in use.

- Master Plan on rational use of agricultural land resources (2017 ? 2021; Ministry of Agriculture, regional governments, regional governments of Almaty and Astana cities; with a total budget of US\$ 2,168 million; about US\$ 309 million annually): Despite its title, the MasterPlan largely focuses on the increased use of mineral (chemical) fertilizers. Out of the Plan?s seven objectives, five directly address the increased use of mineral fertilizers, availability of financing and specialized machinery to incentivize farmers. One particular item in the Master Plan, however, mentions the need to introduce changes to current rules for the rational use of croplands, pastures, and hayfields; but no details are provided.

- Kazakhstan National Livestock Development Strategy for 2018?2027 (KZT 6,515 bln; administered by the Ministry of Agriculture), aims at developing an export-oriented livestock sector in order to diversify the country?s exports away from minerals and oil; better use enormous natural resource potential; and promote rural development by creating jobs in rural areas. The program also promotes the brand initiative ?Made in Kazakhstan? through flexible value chains and targets family farms and small holders as the core element of this initiative.

- National Program for Restoration and Expansion of Pastures (Neo-Nomad) (2017 ? present, Ministry of Agriculture). This is a relatively large -scale program aiming to restore 57 mln hectares of mostly degraded pasture lands and convert them to hayfields. Lessons learned and experience from this program can be used when designing the agroenvironmental measures to support pasture management in the project target sites.

- Republican budget program on ?Improving the accessibility of knowledge and scientific research? for 2020-2022 administered by the Ministry of Agriculture RK with a total budget of 7.5 bln KZT, or 18.4 mln US\$. This program includes activities related to agricultural extension services and information sharing that targets all categories of farmers. It seeks to ensure a direct access of agricultural producers to the results of scientific, technical and innovative research and methods, and accelerated introduction of advanced agricultural technologies.

- Strategic plan of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources for 2020-2024 with a particular focus on conservation of objects related to the nature reserve fund and wildlife (KZT 3,602 million), conservation, reproduction and rational use of forest resources (KZT 3,168 million) and development of fisheries.

- Regional development programs of the territories of the North Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Akmola and Pavlodar oblasts for 2016-2020, including target indicators for increasing the forest cover of the

regions, reducing the area of forest fires, investment in capital assets of forestry, and increasing the levels of non-state investments in the development of plantation forest breeding.

- Regional (oblast and district) programs for rational use of land resources (as stipulated by the Land Code and Rules for Rational Use of Land Resources). These Programs provide an overview of land types, land use practices and existing land quality and land use problems at oblast and district levels. And, they largely focus on the increased use of mineral (chemical) fertilizers, and provision of specialized machinery to incentivize farmers.
- Loan, microcredit and soft assistance programs of the JSC Agrarian and Credit Corporation, Fund for financial support of Agriculture, KazAgroFinance, and DAMU Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC. The total amount of annual investment to farmer support from these institutions amounts to over 15 mln USD. The funding is available for standard farmer business projects as long as they meet the criteria of the funding institution.
- World Bank Sustainable Livestock Development Program and Program-for-Results (PforR) loan of US\$ 500 million. The Program's objective is to support the development of environmentally sustainable, inclusive, and competitive beef production in Kazakhstan by supporting results in the following three results areas: (i) Improve Veterinary Service Delivery and Animal Recording; (ii) Scale-up the Farmer-Centric Service Delivery Model; and (iii) Increase Efficient Agri-Environmental Policies for the Beef Sector. In addition, the Program will integrate about 20,000 small and medium farmers into export value chains.
- German-Kazakh Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD Kazakhstan) Project funded by the German Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) and implemented by GFA Consulting Group, 2020-2022 (1.7 mln Euro). This Project aims at improving the legal and institutional frameworks for sustainable development of Kazakhstan's agricultural sector. It renders technical advice on agricultural law and agricultural policy issues including agricultural financing & trade, organic farming, agribusiness, cooperatives, agricultural policy and analysis.

In addition, there is regular support for protected areas and forest management in NKL, which amounts to over USD 10 mln/yr (managed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Forests and Hunting Committee). Under the baseline scenario without a GEF project, these programs will continue, but there will be no landscape transformation towards more sustainable land management with an accounting for the carrying capacity of ecosystems and application of SLM methods and technologies.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project;

The project's approach focuses on one of the continent's major production landscape (NKL) and relies on (1) integrated land use planning; (2) revision of the baseline fiscal agricultural support system, and introduction of innovative agro-environmental incentives, (3) demonstrating green crop production technologies and sustainable pasture management practices in situ, and (4) improved efficacy of

management of natural forests, lakes in wetlands in between the production areas, that are important buffers under changing climate.

The project scenario aims to transform the current system of land use and sectoral land and nature resource management in NKL. More sustainable agricultural practices, and particularly improved pastureland management and diversified crop production, will not only provide for better economic development scenarios in the region, but also reduce the negative impact on the natural elements of the mosaic landscape, and contribute to climate risk resilience. Healthier ecosystems surrounding the agricultural landscape would continue their crucial role in maintaining ecosystem services throughout the landscape, contribute to ensuring food security by providing restored pastures and hayfields, and supply a sufficient quantity and quality of water for crop agriculture. The conservation and improved management of natural ecosystems will ensure maintenance of carbon sinks and provide stable habitat for keystone and endangered species. The long-term solution proposed by this project is an integrated approach to management of productive lands and natural ecosystems based on the best available knowledge and practices, with a due account of development priorities for the region, and care for its unique environmental values.

The project objective is *“To trigger wide-scale adoption of efficient land management technologies and promote green value chains to reduce degradation of productive agricultural land and associated high value ecosystems in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape?”*. The project focuses on promoting an integrated landscape-focused approach, improving sustainability of food production systems and ecosystems in this major wheat-dominated landscape. The project addresses the current deficiencies in integrated land use planning, green wheat production and crop diversification technologies; introduces a system of agroenvironmental incentives to increase access of small-holders to affordable funding for sustainable production; collaborates with the market players to promote products from sustainable crop farming; demonstrates efficient agricultural technologies in situ and conserves high nature value ecosystems within the NKL.

Under the Component 1, the project will demonstrate the overall approach, techniques and schemes for increasing the effectiveness of land use planning and management in the NKL region of Kazakhstan by enhancing the conservation-friendliness and sustainability of productive agricultural landscapes. The component will combine the following such that the whole is greater than the sum of the parts: improved territorial landscape-level planning to maintain ecosystem services and mitigate land degradation which will be enabled by monitoring and enforcement capacities; strengthened national and regional capacities and services of the agromet network; and continuous overarching support at the central level through inter-agency coordination for guiding and upscaling piloted integrated landscape management approaches to other regions of the country.

Through Component 2, the project seeks to develop *“funding windows?”* primarily targeting SME farmers and women, and blending GEF financing with funding from state and non-state agricultural assistance programs, in support of green wheat production (or other crop in case of need of diversification). Specific outputs have been dedicated to three broad categories of intervention (1) improved technologies for annual productive cropland (primarily wheat), (2) improved perennial cropland, (3) pasture management. With GEF incremental funding, extension services will be capacitated to deliver quality services to farmers on green production. GEF incremental assistance will

also be instrumental for support to green product marketing, working closely with food chain retail and wholesale companies.

Component 3 builds on baseline investment in the field of conservation, aiming to address problems stemming from either encroachment of wheat/crop land on ecosystems or to boost ecosystem functions important to support crop agriculture in productive areas. Support to high nature value forest maintenance and management will be rendered, with GEF funding to improve the ecological condition of the pine and birch-aspen forests. In order to ensure sufficient quantity and quality of water for cropland, and prevent contamination, several lakes and wetlands are going to be restored. Given the highly mosaic nature of the NKL, the GEF project approach will rely on the "core area" corridor approach, using the Integrated Land Use plan from Component I as a basis to build a network of High-nature value areas where crop land development must not happen. The project will then invest on the ground (jointly with Forestry and Hunting Committee and local stakeholders) in ecosystem restoration. This will help maintain the overall resilience of the NKL, and will improve the status of ecosystems which are important providers of ecosystems services to agriculture and home to several IUCN threatened species.

The project design is closely aligned to the original Country Expression of Interest (EOI) and Child Project Outline approved by GEF, and the structure of the project components closely resembles the concept approved by the GEF. The statement of the Project Objective and the three Project Components remains identical to the Child Project Outline approved by GEF. The overall content of the project components closely follows the original project structure presented in the Child Project Outline approved by GEF. A description of the project components is provided in Section 3.1: "Project description and expected results" of the GEF-UNDP Prodoc. The project outcomes presented in the original project concept have been re-arranged following the elaboration of the ToC and the indicators of the Project Results Framework based on the FOLUR PRF. Some changes and clarifications were made to the project's outputs, mainly related to the final selection of the project sites and confirmation of the principal partners for the project work on the ground, and their respective contributions. The changes at the level of the project outputs do not signify any notable deviation from the the project's strategy, declared impact and scope of the project as defined originally in the Country Expression of Interest (EOI) and Child Project Outline approved by GEF. These changes are described as follows:

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
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Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
<p>1.1. Integrated land-use plan for Northern Kazakhstan Landscape (NKL) elaborated, consulted, and adopted by authorities. This will include an update of economic and habitat maps</p>	<p>1.1 Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUPs) employ a landscape management approach to support short-, mid- and long-term decision-making, restore and conserve ecological functions and processes of agricultural and natural landscapes in three pilot rural okrugs of the Northern Kazakhstan Landscape (NKL).</p>	<p>ILUPs will be developed for the three pilot rural okrugs. The development of a landscape-wide (NKL) land use framework would have required a significant regulatory and policy change, since the land use framework is currently being developed and implemented at the level of rural okrugs. The three rural okrugs selected for the development and pilot implementation of ILUPs are representative of the respective oblasts of the Northern Kazakhstan Landscape in terms of the farming activities, landuse pattern, and the mixed landscape picture of farmlands and valuable natural ecosystems and corridors. The piloted ILUPs will be replicable for the other rural okrugs inside the four NKL oblasts as they will be built on the existing regulatory framework and land use planning processes that requires, inter alia, their endorsement by the local governments. As the rural okrug ILUPs are discussed and endorsed at the district level, the district-level authorities will have to introduce institutional and procedural changes for the pilot ILUPs, thus building a mechanism for the future integrated planning practices capacitated within Output 2.1, below.</p>
<p>1.2. Regional authorities and key groups of land users trained on implementation of principles and rules outlined in the NKL integrated land use plan</p>	<p>1.2 Regional (district and rural okrug) authorities and key groups of land users trained on implementation of principles and rules outlined in the NKL integrated land use plan</p>	<p>Clarification of the pilot ILUP level (trainings targeted at the district and rural okrug authorities)</p>

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
1.3. Inter-ministerial Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture oversees development and adoption of policies/regulations (new or amended) to enable implementation of NKL and LDN principles. This includes addressing perverse fiscal subsidies in agriculture and discrimination in favor of large-scale farmers.	1.3 Inter-ministerial Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture oversees development and adoption of policies/regulations (new or amended) to enable implementation of NKL and LDN principles. This includes addressing detrimental fiscal subsidies in agriculture and discrimination in favor of large-scale farmers.	No change
1.4. Capacities of national meteorological observation and forecasting services strengthened to ensure better decision making by land users in NKL.	1.4 Capacities of national meteorological observation and forecasting services (hardware and human capacities) strengthened to ensure better decision making by land users in NKL	Clarification of the capacity building content (hardware and trainings)
2.1. Agroenvironmental incentives to support sustainable food production developed and set for adoption after being tested through work in subsequent outputs.	2.1 Appropriate agro-environmental financial incentives and instruments to support sustainable food production are created and piloted in the Northern Kazakhstan Landscape developed and tested	Minor wording changes. A menu of suitable financial mechanisms defined at the PPG stage. The institutional arrangement and subsidy disbursement system discussed with the relevant governmental stakeholders. In addition to testing of agro-environmental incentives in the pilot regions, the project will evaluate the design, allocation, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of existing agricultural subsidies related to land and water resources management.

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
<p>2.2. Diversification and improved management of productive croplands for better incomes and less soil depletion (improved wheat production technologies; improvement of production and diversification from wheat to barley, maize, linen, rapeseed, sunflower, safflower, chickpea, potato, carrot, cabbage, buckwheat, lentil and beans): technologies developed, tested and appropriate infrastructure established at targeted pilot sites (tentatively 13 sites).</p>	<p>2.2 Diversification and improved management of productive croplands for better incomes and less soil depletion</p>	<p>No change. The content of the outputs developed in detail and presented in a demo project description format annexed to the Project Document.</p>
<p>2.3 Sustainable perennial crop systems as diversification away from unsustainable production of wheat and other annual crops. This can include mixed cropping system, rangeland seeding and re-seeding, seeding of legume (alfalfa, sainfoin, burbot, sorghum, sudangrass, and ryegrass), as well as integrated pest and disease management, (e.g. entomophagous, biological plant protection), snow retention, precision farming/agriculture, drought tolerant fodder systems, taking care of increased food and seed storage capacities</p>	<p>2.3 Sustainable perennial crop systems as diversification away from unsustainable production of wheat and other annual crops</p>	

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
<p>2.4.a. Sustainable livestock management: innovative pasture watering techniques introduced (automated pasture boreholes, rehabilitated wells, drinking ponds, sanitary cattle pools, ridge sowing technology on rainfed steppes)</p> <p>2.4.b. 12 degraded pastures restored and are put under sustainable management.</p> <p>2.4.c. Seed multiplication farms in place with total capacity of more than 77,200 tons of high reproductive pasture and agricultural crop seeds.</p> <p>2.4.d. Improved access to the remote rangeland and management through mobile trailers, electronic pastures, rotation maps, geoportal, and community pasture councils.</p>	<p>2.4 Sustainable pasture management</p>	<p>Revision of syntax for brevity. The content for the demonstration projects to showcase sustainable livestock management was clarified during the PPG stage resulting in the selection of 10 demonstration sites in the four target oblasts of NKL having a total coverage of 152,117 ha to showcase integrated approaches to sustainable livestock management. Demonstration projects include integrated pasture and distant rangeland management, establishment of distant rangeland management systems (watering points, mobile trailers for herders and mobile veterinary services for livestock at remote rangelands), enhanced fodder production and establishment of seed farms, restoration of degraded pastures/rangelands and meadows, sustainable use of silvopastoral ecosystems, and sustainable value chain livestock production. The demonstration projects are described in an annex to the Project Document</p>

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
<p>2.5. 15 technical extension services capacitated at the existing and newly developed local institutions (information and Extension Centers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Zoo-technical centers, Farmer's Associations, district pastoral management and monitoring council, 15 basic meteo-stations established etc.) and are implementing hand-handling support for farmers at target sites on LDN techniques. This includes 20,400 farmers and 1,200 herder's groups trained with due gender considerations</p>	<p>2.5 Extension services capacitated at the existing and newly developed local institutions and are implementing hand-handling support for farmers at target sites on LDN techniques</p>	<p>Revision of syntax for brevity. The content for the Ouput clarified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The institutional framework; - The gender-sensitive capacity needs assessment as a prerequisite for the investment; - Gender-sensitive selection and training content for the personnel of 15 extension centers; - A link to the local employment service; - A link to the future National Experience Exchange Network (upscale) - Financial sustainability aspects
<p>2.6. Cooperative platform with wheat exporters and retail companies focusing on: green wheat (other crop and livestock) product labels/brands/ arranged for key products from target sites; farmers linked to premium crop and forage markets and retail/wholesale companies; assistance rendered in analysis of demand ? supply chains, marketing and sale through partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies.</p>	<p>2.6 Cooperative platform with wheat exporters and retail companies</p>	<p>Revision of syntax for brevity. The content does not deviate from the original PIF. A Draft Concept for the Platform presented as an annex to the Project Document. Links to the FOLUR global platform and the UNDP Green Commodities Program established.</p>

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
<p>3.1. A network of high-nature value ecosystems operationalized as areas where crop agriculture cannot happen, consisting of core areas (hunting reserves, high nature value forest districts, wetlands, fisheries and local Protected Areas) and corridors connecting them, at 100,000 ha. Within it:</p> <p>3.1.a. Protection regimes introduced for high nature value forest ecosystems (such as patchy pine forests),</p> <p>3.1.b. Management units of hunting areas, forest enterprises and fisheries capacitated to protect valuable steppe, meadow and forest steppe biotopes.</p>	<p>3.1 A network of high-nature value ecosystems operationalized outside agricultural landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eco corridor (IUCN cat.IV) for protection of steppe, meadow-steppe and forest-steppe ecosystems at an area of ca.250,000 ha; will cover 3.1,a and 3.1.b of the Country Expression of Interest (EOI) and Child Project Outline approved by GEF - new Turky Refuge (IUCN cat.VI) at 53,059 ha; will cover 3.1.a (relic pine forests) and 3.1.b (patchy pine and birch forests, steppes, meadows and bogs); - 370,174 ha of existing PAs with strengthened management capacities 	<p>Revision of syntax for brevity. As a result of stakeholder consultations and pre-feasibility assessments at the PPG phase, the project pledges a 6-times larger direct impact area for the network of high nature value ecosystems outside agricultural landscapes.</p>

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
<p>3.2. Degraded birch-aspen and associated dryland forest ecosystems in Akmola, Kostanai and Northern Kazakhstan Oblasts restored and put under sustainable management, presupposing:</p> <p>3.2.a. Forest restoration and use decided on the basis of assessment of the sanitary conditions, biodiversity and economic values (role as buffer for productive landscape) at baseline and optimal scenarios.</p> <p>3.2.b. Training delivered on proper birch-aspen reforestation techniques, biological protection to control pests and diseases;</p> <p>3.2.c. Actual restoration of high conservation value forests arranged at 5,000 ha with replication potential of 1.6 million ha; lessons learned summarized, recommendations and instructions produced and embedded in national forest code.</p>	<p>3.2 Degraded birch-aspen patchy forests (kolki) and related forest ecosystems in arid areas in Akmola, Kostanay, North Kazakhstan and Pavlodar oblasts restored and converted to sustainable management</p>	<p>Revision of syntax for brevity, no deviation from the original project concept. The description of activities starts with the assessment of sanitary conditions, biodiversity and economic values of birch-aspen kolki forest, field-protecting forest belts and floodplain forests (50,000 ha). Additionally, the project will also conduct silvicultural, ecological and economic assessments of field-protecting forest belts of 30,000 ha and the Irtysh floodplain forests in the Pavlodar oblast covering 45,000 ha.</p> <p>The project will arrange reforestation of high conservation value forests covering 5,000 ha as pledged originally (3.2.c.).</p> <p>The project will provide training for 360 forestry specialists and protected areas staff members covering methods for organizing logging of broad-leaved trees, reforestation, and biological protection to control pests and forest diseases (3.2.b)</p>
<p>3.3. A forest nursery of 25 ha established for restocking harvested areas, creating snow and windbreaks to increase crop yields and improve hydrological conditions of adjacent rainfed crop lands in dry and meadow steppe of Northern Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>3.3. Forest nurseries established for restocking harvested areas, creating snow and windbreaks to increase crop yields and improve hydrological conditions of adjacent rainfed crop lands, pastures and rangelands of NKL</p>	<p>Three forest nurseries covering 36 ha will be created for growing seedlings of birch, pine and other tree and shrub species.</p> <p>Additionally, the project will support establishment of the field-protective forest belts covering 100 ha.</p>

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
3.4. Two fully functioning tree plantations (new carbon reservoirs) for biofuel production as a substitute for the use of fossil fuels created through a partnership with private sector and communities.	----	The seedlings grown at forest nurseries (3.3.) will be used for creation of forest plantations at logging sites, and burnt and dead plantations, as well as for restoration of protective forest belts on agricultural lands. The project will not finance the establishment of the forest plantations, per se, as this will be provided within the parallel activities of the forest sector.
3.5. A forest fire prevention and control protocol developed and embedded in the routine of forest district and emergency authorities.	3.4. A forest fire prevention and control protocol developed and embedded in the operation of forest district and emergency authorities	No change
3.6. Ensuring sufficient quantity and quality of water supply for agriculture and switch to organic fertilizer through restored productivity of degraded lake and wetland ecosystems: Three degraded lakes and 2 selected wetlands in northern Kazakhstan rehabilitated using modern techniques for the removal of sludge and debris deposits; system organized for use of water for agricultural purposes, and use of sludge and debris to substitute chemical fertilizers used in crop agriculture in areas targeted in Component II.	3.5. Restoration of the productivity of degraded lakes and wetlands in northern Kazakhstan	Revision of syntax for brevity, no deviation from the original project concept. As a result of PPG pre-feasibility study and stakeholder consultations, the project has selected 3 wetlands ecosystems with a total area of 4,600.7 ha in Akmola, Kostanai and North Kazakhstan Oblasts where methods for restoring productivity of degraded wetland areas will be demonstrated including the removal of sludge and debris deposits and their use as a substitute for chemical fertilizers used in crop agriculture in the demonstration projects targeted by Outputs 2.2 and 2.3. A detail description of the restoration pilot is presented in the annex to the Project Document.
4.1. National experience exchange network on sustainable food production established at the Ministry of Agriculture and maintained after the project. The exchange network integrated with Global IP Platform and other participating countries.	4.1 National experience exchange network (Association of Sustainable Wheat Farming) for sustainable food production are established at the Ministry of Agriculture and maintained after the project. The exchange network is integrated with the Global IP Platform and other participating countries	Minor revision of syntax for clarity. Institutional, sustainability and integration aspects introduced. The draft concept for the network, is presented as an annex to the Project Document

Child Project Document Output	Prodoc Output	Explanation for changes
4.2. Long-term vocational and academic training curricula and programs in agricultural colleges and university incorporates modules on sustainable food production concept principles and application, sustainable forest, wetland, lake management, biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes for sustainable food production. Around 360 SME enterprises in agriculture capacitated to produce, market and sell green products	4.2 Long-term vocational and academic training curricula and programs in agricultural colleges and university incorporates modules on sustainable food production concept principles and application, sustainable forest, wetland, lake management, and biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes for sustainable food production. Around 360 SME enterprises in agriculture capacitated to produce, market and sell green products	No change. Sustainability, integration and replication aspects added. .
4.3. At least 25 events including workshops, media events, awareness raising or advocacy activities (in cooperation and coordination with Global IP Platform) including gender equity in SLM, conservation and sustainable use of important natural ecosystems (forest, wetlands, lakes) in productive landscapes for sustainable agricultural production organized in support of sustainable food production principles.	4.3. At least 25 events including workshops, media events, awareness raising or advocacy activities (in cooperation and coordination with the Global IP Platform) including gender equity in SLM, conservation and sustainable use of important natural ecosystems (forests, wetlands, lakes) in productive landscapes for sustainable agricultural production are organized in support of sustainable food production principles	No change

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies;

There have been no changes since the project concept was designed and approved in terms of strategic alignment with the GEF FOLUR Impact Program strategies. Please see Section II. ?Strategy? of the Prodoc, including the description of the project Theory of Change, which directly aligns with the FOLUR Impact Program Theory of Change.

Additional information has been added to the Prodoc highlighting the ways in which the Northern Kazakhstan Landscape Country Project will be linked with the Global FOLUR Program in terms of vertical integration relating to regional and commodity-specific aspects, as well as through operational structural support. This is covered in Section 3.3 of the Prodoc, and Annex 29 of the Prodoc. Details on linkages and integration are described extensively in the Global FOLUR Program Prodoc.

The project's ToC is built on the foundation provided by the overall TOC in the FOLUR Impact Program. Various considerations of region-specific issues are woven into the fabric of the project TOC and they are applied on varying geographic scales and with consideration of many variables, including

the entities involved and their contribution to the governance of the area, the specific lands that are being considered, and the ecosystems that have evolved in both natural and agricultural settings. All of these variables are melded into the project TOC that has as its ultimate goal the development of Sustainable, Integrated Landscapes & Efficient Food Value/Supply Chains. While seeking this goal, the project will define and avoid unintended consequences from the existing path of independent sectoral plans and activities. The project will catalyze more resource efficient and effective production practices in more sustainable and resilient landscapes and agricultural production value chains.

Using an integrated landscape management approach, with collaboration and involvement by all parties in the NKL Green Crop Value Chain (GCVC), is the primary focus of the ToC. The desired results will require engagement of the private sector, including agribusiness, food processing industry, and the financial sector, to scale up improved practices and quality standards throughout the GCVC. Improved governance is also needed in order to make incentives more effective and enablement of policies to promote sustainability, consistently apply the best available sectoral practices and intersectoral planning mechanisms, and eliminate unintended negative interactions that arise when multiple sectoral plans are implemented independently of each other. The project will catalyze more resource efficient and effective production practices in more sustainable and resilient landscapes and agricultural production value chains.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

The project interventions have been designed as an incremental step towards a healthy co-existence of productive landscape and the natural buffer areas, and are called to remove the administrative barriers associated with the existing sectoral land use management and planning within a highly mosaic landscape, and the lack of dialogue between farmers, foresters, water administrations, meteorologists and conservation managers on the sub-national level.

There have been no changes since the project concept was designed and approved in terms of overall planned financial input. The distribution of the GEF increment across the project components has been slightly altered: US\$ 241,000 has been moved from Component 4 to Component 2 for the following reason. Component 2 has been designed to solely focus on demonstrating effective and environmentally sustainable approaches and methods in crop production and livestock management, green financing and associated knowledge management and awareness-raising activities including summarizing lessons learned and successes, producing a series of how-to-guides and other types of knowledge management products, expanding and enhancing hand-handling support and extension services for farmers in NKL. Outcome 4 will concentrate on creation and operationalization of the National Experience Exchange Network and cooperation with the global FOLUR Program.

Planned overall co-financing has risen, although some of the organizations have changed and the amounts in cash and in-kind have changed. Please refer to the cofinancing tables on the Prodoc front page and please also see the previous Table C in this CEO Endorsement Request.

6) *global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);*

There have been no substantive changes in the expected global environmental benefits since the project concept was designed and approved. The project's quantitative contributions to the GEF's Core Indicators are summarized in Section I.F. above, and further detailed in the Core Indicators Worksheet in Annex 7 of this CEO Endorsement request.

Under Component III, the initially planned area of conservation-important sites grew from 100,000 ha to 370,174 ha as a result of PPG studies. The approach to the network remains the same, and it will cover the core areas (strictly reserved areas within the national parks, the limited land use areas, hunting refuges, protected HCVPs, and wetlands), and corridors connecting them: the existing forest management units, refuges, existing and planned, for sustainable use and/or protection of patchy pine and birch forests, steppe, meadow-steppe and forest-steppe ecosystems.

Overall, the project aims to generate multiple global environmental benefits, as well as local benefits, by demonstrating improved protection, restoration, and sustainable management of degraded agricultural lands, forests, forest-steppes, meadows, lakes, wetlands and associated corridors within the Northern Kazakhstan Landscape. The need to address unsustainable commodity production and associated land degradation, mentioned in the justification for the GEF-7 Impact Program on Food Security, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Programs, is a key driver of this project. The project will contribute to the GEF's Land Degradation focal area Objective 1 Support on the ground implementation of SLM to achieve LDN. It will restore 150,000 ha of degraded agricultural land, 5,000 ha of HCVP, 4,600 ha of wetlands and lakes important for agriculture, and promote integrated management for 22 mn ha within a wider landscape. It will also reduce pressures on High Conservation Value areas stemming from unsustainable practices by catalyzing a shift from a sectoral to multi-stakeholder land use planning approaches. The project generates benefits under the Biodiversity focal area as it will improve the conservation status of and management effectiveness of Key Biodiversity Areas that provide ecosystem services, and which act as critical habitats for several globally threatened species, which is in line with BD Objective 1. Under the climate change focal area, Objective 2 Demonstrate mitigation options with system impacts, the project will generate benefits by restoring degraded forests to their natural condition. Through all project results, the project is expected to directly benefit, at a minimum, 24,000 local resource users.

7) *innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?*

The project will promote an innovative, at least for Kazakhstan, integrated and holistic approach to land use planning and landscape management accompanied by conservation and restoration efforts, all combined to ensure a transformation of the current system of sectoral land and natural resource management in Northern Kazakhstan. The landscape-level interventions aimed at advanced land use and management planning under Outcome 1 will be accompanied with the targeted solutions for the agricultural lands (cropland and pastures) under Outcome 2, and the "core area - corridor" approach to conservation management and targeted support to ecosystem restoration under Outcome 3. The very

idea of an Integrated Land Use plan is still relatively new to the country, and the institutional solution in the core of Outcome 1, though based on the existing district-level land use commissions, will be new and challenging for the three target districts as it should involve multi-sectoral stakeholder engagement process for integrated land use planning, change of current agricultural practices, and implementation of on-the-ground conservation/restoration activities in productive and natural landscapes. The innovative land use plans will go beyond the traditional agricultural practices and will include the development of production of high added value products (advanced processing of grain, oil seeds, by-products of crops and livestock farming, e.g. straw, chaff, grain waste, meat, milk, leather, etc.) as well as additional alternative activities such as ecotourism, eco-hunting, fishing, beekeeping, horse riding, koumiss therapy, folk craft, etc. Under Outcome 2, the project will develop and test advanced crop management techniques and practices optimal for the landscape in question; the project-supported demos will prove the efficiency of crop diversification, the use of crop rotation systems and green fallow, application of moisture-saving agricultural practices and efficient irrigation techniques. The restoration pilots for Outcome 3 have been selected based on the criteria of innovation and replicability.

The key institutional sustainability element for the project lays with the status of integrated land use plans (ILUPs) under Outcome 1: the ILUPs will make up an integral part of the land use master plans for each of the three target rural okrugs (districts), will be endorsed by the local governments, and will become legally binding. With the institutional capacities and leverage potential of the local governance authorities, the adequate funding for implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of pilot ILUPs will be ensured. Another important indication of sustainability is the high level of stakeholder commitment and pledged co-financing for ILUPs development and pilot implementation.

ILUPs as a pilot land use planning exercise embedded into the land use master planning at the rural district level has a high potential of replication and scale-up beyond the three pilot oblasts in NKL. Another highly replicable element of the project design is ecosystem restoration. Forest, wetland and lake ecosystem restoration experience will be handed over to the respective authorities and applied to all other lands in similar situations. The upscaling of project results at the national level will be enabled through the mobilized investment and adjusted baseline investment programs of the Government, as part of the commitment and co-financing of government agencies implementing these programs.

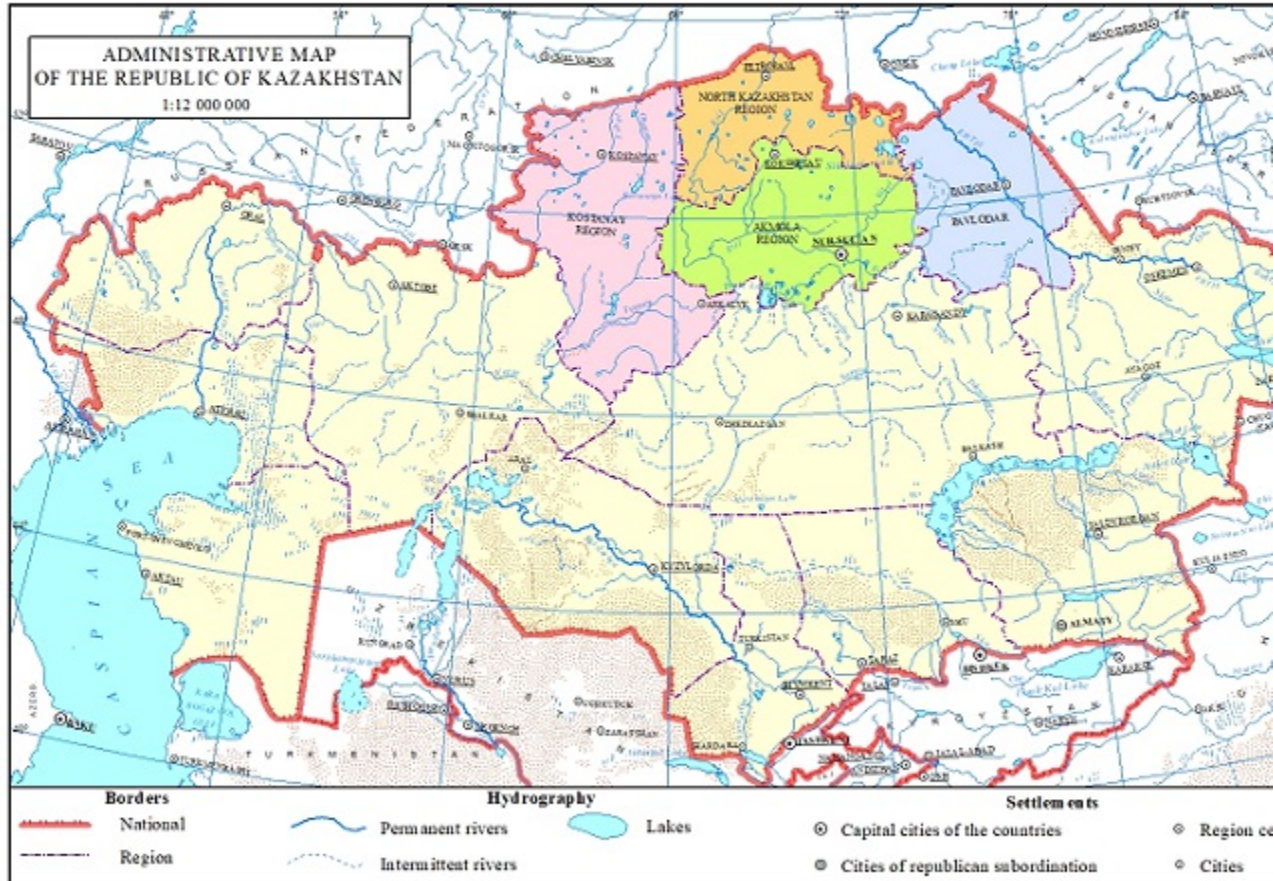
An updated description of the project's innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling-up is included in Section 3.5. of the Prodoc on "Innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up".

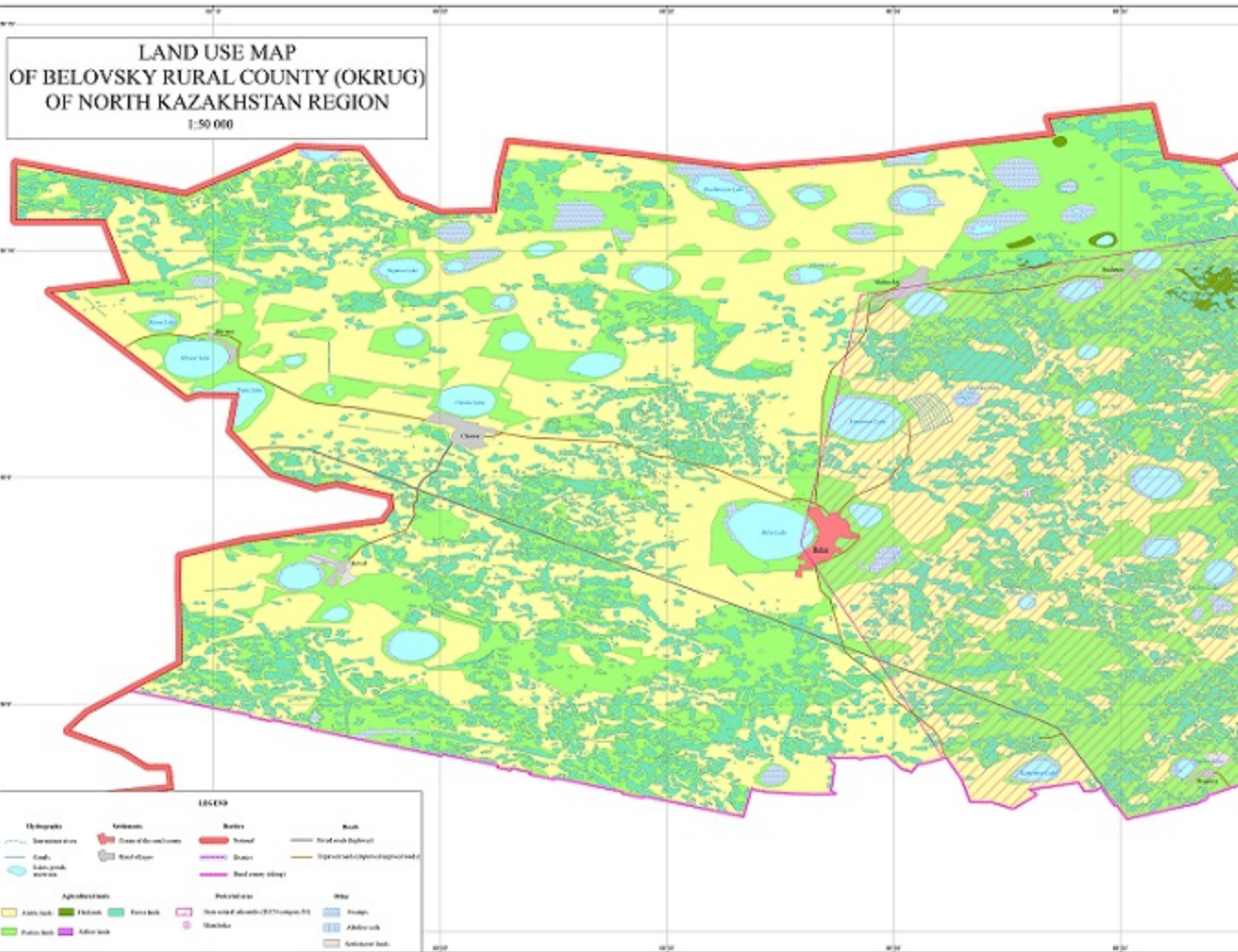
1b. Project Map and Coordinates

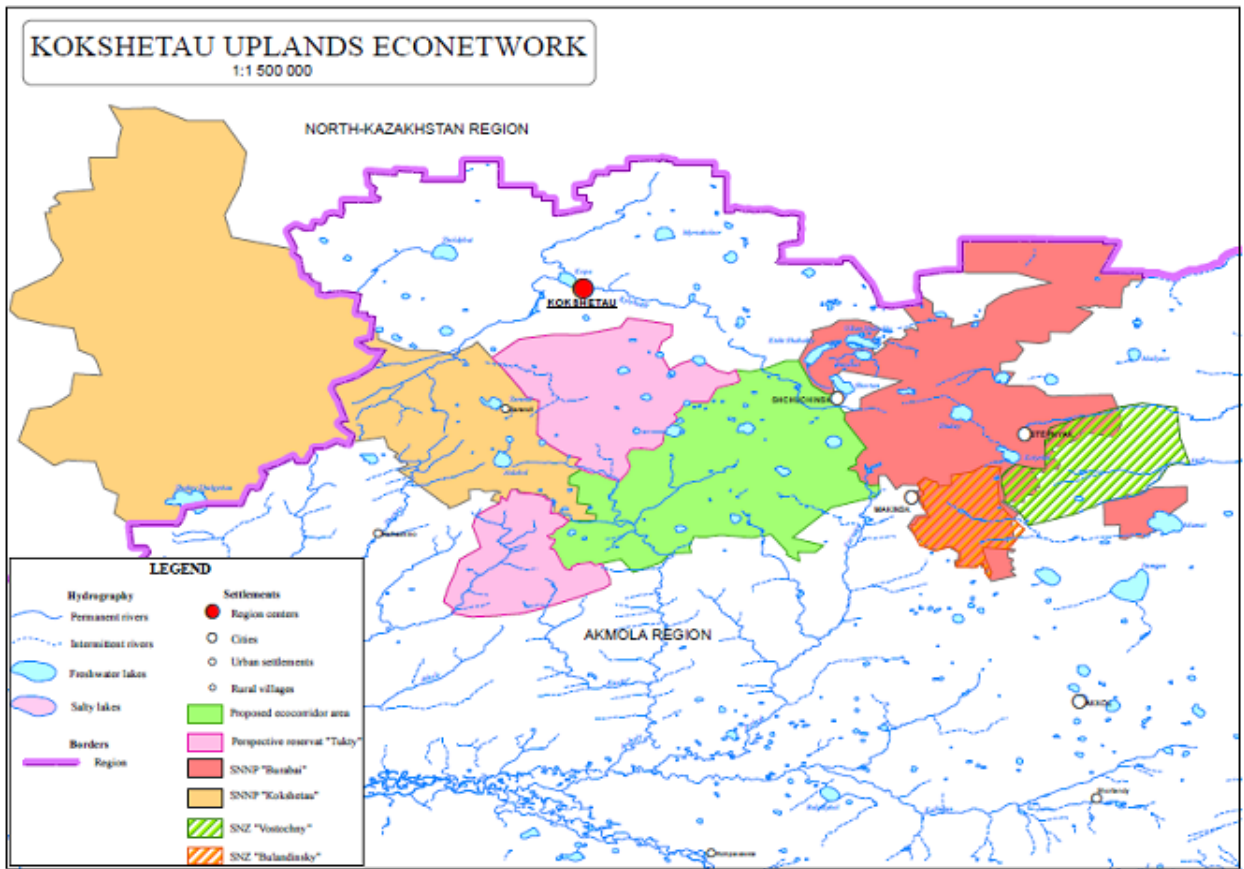
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Please see Annex E of this CEO Endorsement Request for five maps that show: i.) the administrative layout of Kazakhstan (the NKL oblasts are featured within the Green Value Chain Report - Annex 15 to the Prodoc); ii.) the proposed ecological network "Kokshetau Uplands" in the NKL; and iii.) three land-use maps for the pilot ILUP rural okrugs. The full-size maps and geo-spatial coordinates of the

area are available at <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NWrNTgQG5gF8L5hSFXy2054-q7oIXZcg?usp=sharing>.







Geospatial coordinates of Belovskiy rural okrug of Northern Kazakhstan Oblast		
?	latitude	longitude
1	54° 57' 31,988"	54° 57' 31,988"
2	55° 0' 18,700"	55° 0' 18,700"
3	55° 4' 36,273"	55° 4' 36,273"
4	55° 11' 56,070"	55° 11' 56,070"
5	55° 10' 51,818"	55° 10' 51,818"
6	55° 12' 23,639"	55° 12' 23,639"
7	55° 12' 3,397"	55° 12' 3,397"
8	55° 9' 40,143"	55° 9' 40,143"

9	55? 0' 54,586"	55? 0' 54,586"
10	54? 58' 45,448"	54? 58' 45,448"

Geospatial coordinates of Karamendy rural okrug of Kostanai Oblast

?	latitude	longitude
1	51? 51' 49,490"	64? 32' 46,873"
2	51? 46' 47,006"	64? 32' 53,441"
3	51? 43' 20,457"	64? 24' 54,816"
4	51? 38' 47,449"	64? 25' 0,033"
5	51? 33' 51,945"	64? 20' 26,447"
6	51? 35' 8,321"	64? 7' 59,960"
7	51? 41' 18,689"	64? 0' 55,761"
8	51? 44' 28,695"	64? 6' 16,097"
9	51? 56' 24,800"	64? 6' 48,489"
10	51? 58' 44,371"	64? 23' 57,078"

Geospatial coordinates of Makinskiy rural okrug of Akmola Oblast

?	latitude	longitude
1	52? 42' 52,762" N	70? 39' 2,626" E
2	52? 38' 22,484" N	70? 42' 51,570" E
3	52? 35' 22,491" N	70? 47' 35,873" E
4	52? 22' 40,560" N	70? 41' 4,415" E

5	52° 25' 21,617" N	70° 33' 57,344" E
6	52° 29' 2,877" N	70° 33' 18,290" E
7	52° 29' 4,530" N	70° 28' 7,625" E
8	52° 33' 27,265" N	70° 25' 17,944" E
9	52° 38' 25,192" N	70° 26' 44,427" E
10	52° 41' 24,959" N	70° 30' 39,231" E

Geospatial coordinates of NKL		
?	latitude	longitude
1	48° 10' 20,567" N	64° 1' 23,448" E
2	50° 2' 53,703" N	62° 55' 3,642" E
3	51° 59' 44,412" N	60° 0' 44,746" E
4	54° 10' 7,895" N	61° 31' 57,340" E
5	55° 25' 6,011" N	68° 48' 42,292" E
6	54° 27' 19,692" N	76° 55' 31,512" E
7	51° 42' 26,784" N	79° 20' 27,924" E
8	50° 0' 26,712" N	74° 58' 11,676" E
9	50° 2' 23,497" N	70° 7' 51,528" E
10	50° 47' 49,080" N	68° 47' 26,339" E

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

As a child project of the FOLUR Impact Program, the project component structure is directly based on the overall FOLUR program structure:

FOLUR Program Components	Project Components
1. Development of Integrated Landscape Management Systems	1: Integrated Landscape Management Systems
2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible commodity value chains	2: Promotion of sustainable livestock production practices and responsible value chains
3. Restoration of natural habitats	3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats
4. Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building	4: M&E, coordination, knowledge dissemination and learning, coordination with Global IP platform

There have been no changes to the structure of the project components since **the Country Expression of Interest (EOI) and Child Project Outline was developed and approved by GEF**, and the project's contributions to the overall program impact have not changed since the project **concept** was approved.

In addition, the project's Strategic Results Framework has been designed to roll up directly into the relevant FOLUR program outcome results indicators, and/or GEF-7 Core Indicators:

Project Strategic Results Indicator	Corresponds to and rolls into:
1. Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems	FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 1
2. Total area under improved management / Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 5
3. # direct project beneficiaries (gender disaggregated)	GEF-7 Core Indicator 11
6. Status of integrated land use planning in Northern Kazakhstan	FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator; FOLUR global platform wording: ?Inclusive, participatory Integrated Land Use Management (ILM) Plans developed (number)
8. Area on which producers apply improved agricultural practices as measured by SDG 2.4.1 (area under sustainable agriculture)	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 4
9. Market share of wheat market in Northern Kazakhstan ascribed to cooperative platform for ?green? wheat production	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 4
10. Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 8
11. Area of degraded land restored for sustainable use and production	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 1 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 3
12. Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms / platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 6

13. Area of land where degradation is avoided in natural steppe, meadow steppe, forest-steppe and wetland habitats within PAs, through setting high value nature ecosystems under protection and targeted strengthening of capacities of PA authorities and staff (Protected Areas and other areas of special conservation management where destructive activities are strongly prohibited by their regime)	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 3 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 1
14. Landscape area with reduced conversion and degradation of natural forest, grassland, and wetland habitats: Area of such ecosystems outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors (PA corridors and buffer zones identified in district integrated management plans and adopted)	FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 7
15. Area of degraded land restored for conservation and environmental services (Area of critical ecosystems restored)	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 4
17. Number of knowledge dissemination events and knowledge products shared beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice ctice	FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4; FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator
18. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female)	FOLUR Knowledge indicator
19. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female)	FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator
20. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (number)	FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator
22. Tons of GHG avoided / sequestered	FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 5 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 6

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please kindly see the attached document

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

The project is applying multiple strategies and mechanisms to ensure stakeholder engagement. The project will have a Steering Committee as a key institutional mechanism for participatory decision-making. The project will continue its support to the Inter-agency Task Force Group consisting of representatives of government agencies and quasi-government institutions in agriculture, land, water, forest resources management, leading research and analytical centers, oblast & rayon level authorities, associations and unions representing farmers and other local groups. Engagement of members of the Task Force Group will be critical for reviewing proposed amendments or new policies, regulations and rules, addressing issues related to detrimental fiscal subsidies, restructuring the insurance system in the crop sector, discussing results and lessons learned from the pilot exercise on integrated land use planning and demonstrating land sustainability, and forest and wetland use practices in target wheat producing areas for replication and scaling up. Green Wheat Platform and the National Experience Exchange Network will represent another stakeholder engagement mechanism in the project. The platform (Output 2.6) will link farmers to premium crop and forage markets and retail and wholesale companies and establish partnerships with food exporters and leading food chain companies in the country. The National Experience Exchange Platform (Output 4.1) will focus on sharing the experience in building sustainable food production.

There are multiple stakeholder types on the oblast, rayon and rural district levels at the project field sites. These include representatives of oblast, rayon, and rural district akimats, rayon level maslikhats, administrations of PAs, forestry units, and hunting and fishery entities, individual farms, agricultural businesses, associations and unions of farmers & agricultural producers and women, and NGOs. The project will support the functioning of district-level land use revision commissions in the three target rayons of Akmola, Kostanai and North Kazakhstan Oblasts and will develop a platform to facilitate and engage in stakeholder consultations during the pilot process of integrated land use planning and implementation of on-the-ground conservation/restoration activities in productive and natural landscapes of the three target districts.

In addition, the project has multiple education and awareness activities planned that will engage local communities and stakeholders in addressing land sustainability, livestock management, and conservation of biodiversity. Formal and informal partnerships will be developed and established with gender balance and gender mainstreaming approaches in mind. The project team will ensure that gender-mainstreaming aspects are addressed and integrated throughout all aspects of the project's stakeholder engagement activities.

The project will highlight, at various times, the mechanisms and channels of communication that stakeholders may employ if they have any grievances related to the social and environmental impacts of the project. For example, this point will be identified during the project inception workshop, and throughout the project education and awareness activities.

The project stakeholder analysis and engagement strategy has been updated and more fully elaborated during the PPG phase. The project stakeholder analysis is summarized in Section 3.2 of the Prodoc, on 'Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination', Table 1 that provides a summary of the project's stakeholder partnerships, current and expected roles of identified stakeholders as well as relevant engagement mechanisms. A more detailed 'Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan' is included as Annex 12 of the Prodoc; this includes information on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, resource requirements throughout the project cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement, and coordination with other relevant initiatives including GEF projects. The summary of stakeholders consulted during project development is included as Annex 13 of the Prodoc. Section VI of the Prodoc on 'Governance and Management Arrangements' also provides detailed information on how stakeholders will be involved and consulted in project execution.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Partner: There are multiple civil society organizations who work on issues related to the issues covered by the project. It is expected that formal or informal partnerships will be established for the mutual benefit of the project and these civil society organizations (in other words the furtherance of their objectives). Such arrangements may occur with civil society organizations that are not otherwise covered by the three checked categories above.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

During the PPG analysis of the gender aspects of the project were significantly enhanced and further detailed, to support implementation of both the GEF and UNDP gender mainstreaming policies and strategies. Gender aspects of the project are summarized in Section 3.3 of the Prodoc, on "Gender equality and women's empowerment". In addition, gender is addressed in the project's Social and Environmental Screening Protocol (Annex 3 of the Prodoc), with gender-related risks assessed. The detailed Gender Analysis and Action Plan included in Annex 14 to the Project Document. The project Strategic Results Framework includes gender-disaggregated indicators.

The specific actions to address gender gaps, promote equal access to resources and benefits, and support women empowerment have been listed in the Gender Action Plan, as follows:

- Women would be involved in the inter-sectoral Task Force Group (TFG) on a reasonably proportional basis. Their involvement would similarly occur in the assessments/analyses efforts, in training and other capacity building events, in decision-making and involvement related to integrated landscape management (ILM), and the translation of these efforts into subsequent changes in laws, policies and strategies. Women's involvement would even be promoted by provision of specific benefits and arrangements such things as daycare.

- The specific actions for the "agricultural" component will be incorporated into the annual workplans to make sure that men and women farm managers are proportionately involved in invitations to join agricultural co-ops, are equivalently represented as interviewees during farmer consultations, as participants in promotional activities, and in extension support and services.

- Gender-balanced trainings related to conservation management and restoration of degraded ecosystems, inclusion of gender perspectives in communications to the general public regarding these restorations, and supporting women stakeholders in their work in degraded ecosystems.

- Mainstreaming of gender-specific practices of sustainable development on a project territory basis, proportional women's participation in establishing curricula for sustainable development, gender-balanced teams for authoring the curricula materials, and ensuring gender balance in the feedback from the piloting of the curricula. There will also be gender balance in national and international publicity and outreach events, including participation in the Global FOLUR IP Platform.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Application of an integrated landscape management approach requires collaboration and involvement by all parties in the NKL Green Crop Value Chain (GCVC), first of all the private sector, including agribusiness, food processing industry, and the financial sector, to scale up improved practices and quality standards throughout the GCVC. Agricultural producers (farms) will support the introduction of environmentally efficient agricultural practices and provide co-financing to implement sustainable agriculture and responsible value chain activities envisaged in the project. Farmers will be actively engaged in land use planning development in the respective rural okrugs under Output 1.1, will benefit directly from sustainable land use, crop, and livestock demonstrations at pilot sites under Output 2.2.-2.4 and will contribute labor and other inputs to implementation of demonstration projects. Farmers from the target regions are expected to benefit from the subsidy program and will contribute to assess the effectiveness of the existing subsidies and effectiveness of proposed sustainable land use and livestock management approaches at the demonstration sites (Output 2.1). Farmers will be the project's principal beneficiaries of the revised and upgraded regional network of the farmers' support system (Output 2.5) and the National Experience Exchange Network (Output 4.1). Farmers will also be key to regional dialogues on the Green Wheat Platform Initiative.

The private sector retail and export companies, such as Magnum, Tamasha, Auchan, Tsesna will participate in the Green Wheat Platform and support the project target farmers and SMEs with marketing, consulting and other value chain services; investment activities; educational activities related to continuing education on value chain management; and the provision of international medication support for commodity production and retailing.

Hunting and fishery entities will contribute to the development and implementation of the landscape-level land use plans (Output 1.1), and design and operationalization of the eco-corridor as part of the proposed eco-network 'Kokshetau Uplands' (Output 3.1). Hunting concessionaires in the area of the proposed eco-network will be participants in an inventory exercise aimed at revising the zoning arrangements on the landscape level and optimizing lands of hunting areas to align with the conservation objectives of the eco-network 'Kokshetau Uplands'. Hunting and fishery entities will gain from the project's capacity building training related to compliance with requirements for the eco-corridor and protecting valuable steppe, meadow and forest steppe biotopes within the proposed eco-network 'Kokshetau Uplands'. Hunting and fishery managers will play a key role in patrolling, monitoring and protecting the biodiversity of the ecological corridor.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The risks to the project and the risks posed by the project were updated and further elaborated during the PPG, including the update of the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Protocol (SESP), included as Annex 3 to the Prodoc. The risks to the project, and associated mitigation measures, are detailed in the table in Annex 4: UNDP Risk Register. Furthermore, general project governance risk management procedures are detailed in Section X. ?Risk Management.? (also presented as Annex I to the current document).

Annex I: Project Risk Log

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause. Risks identified through HACT, PCAT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.	Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Describe the potential effect on the project if the future event were to occur. Enter likelihood based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected) Enter impact based on 1-5 scale (1 = Negligible 5 = Extreme) <i>Based on Likelihood and Impact, use the Risk Matrix to identify the Risk Level (high, Substantial, Moderate or Low)</i>	What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.	The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	<p>Project complexity and complications in coordination of project activities between sectoral stakeholders, namely MoA, Kazagro, Forest and Wildlife Committee of the Ministry of Natural Resources, and Kazhydromet could reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation.</p> <p>Project complexity and its intersectoral nature in the context of the business-as-usual sectoral approaches to land management and planning may lead to disproportional adaptive management between the project components.</p>	Strategic	<p>Project effectiveness and efficiency can be negatively effected</p> <p>L = 2</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>Project inception phase will make sure that the intersectoral nature of the project and its key elements adherent to the FOLUR IP are reiterated in communication with the targeted stakeholder groups, and the intersectoral nature of the project is mainstreamed in key products of the project inception phase. Regular meetings will be held between project staff, Implementing Partner, Project Steering Committee members. Relevant government institutions and other stakeholders to promote coordination and effective implementation of project interventions. Improved and coordinated governance should be mainstreamed through project implementation.</p>	Project Manager and Project Team, Project Implementing Partner and Project Steering Committee

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
2	Volatility and business risks of the agricultural sector may factor the private sector participation and negatively affect the co-financing from private sector partners. Exogenous factors, such as a significant drop in international wheat prices, may disincentivise SME farms from participating in agroincentive support programme	Financial	Private sector stakeholder engagement may be hampered by external factors L = 2 I = 3 Moderate	Early engagement tools will be in place for the major private sector partners. Benefits from their partnership with the project will be outlined, and project commitments towards the private sector partners will be fulfilled as early as possible. Technical assistance to farmers provided by a revamped extension system will emphasize the long-term positive impact on yields and farm revenues produced by the adoption of climate adaptive technologies. While short-term market dynamics are unavoidable, enhanced climate resilience makes farm businesses more financially sustainable over the long term.	

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
3	Adoption of an integrated and inclusive approach to land use management and planning is a massive step from the existing sectoral management planning baseline, and thus may be too ambitious a goal for a 5-year donor-funded project.	Strategic	Project impact and goals for the landscape-level transformations may turn over-ambitious L = 2 I = 3 Moderate	ILUPs will be developed in integration with the BAU land use planning processes at the regional (rural okrug) level and endorsed by the districts akimats. This strategy should ensure high probability of the project impact to show and stay.	Project team, project regional stakeholders

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
4	Project inception phase may be extended beyond the required 6 months, pursuant to the change of the BAU management arrangement from UNDP Support to NIM	Operational	<p>Project completion within 5 years is questionable, even with the possibility of a maximum 1-year conditional extension.</p> <p>L = 4</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>The PPG phase resulted in identification of a Responsible Party for the operational support to project implementation (NASEC). While the HACT assessment points to a Low Risk for the RP involvement, the PCAT has indicated a number of capacity limitations that may impact the project operationalization within the required inception period. The UNDP CO, the RP and the IP will use the time lag between the PPG completion and the FSP launch to identify possibly scenarios to deal with the capacity limitations, and agree the optimal scenario with the GEF.</p>	<p>UNDP CO</p> <p>IP</p> <p>GEF OFP Office</p> <p>NASEC</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
5	Project implementation delays related to the COVID-19 pandemic	Operational	<p>Project completion within 5 years is questionable, even with the possibility of a maximum 1-year conditional extension.</p> <p>L = 4</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project will rely on the corporate UNDP-GEF guidance regarding the timeframe of the key project milestones that may be affected by continuing COVID-19 restrictions. The project team and key partners will be equipped and capacitated for virtual consultations, and the work planning within the Project Team will be adaptive and sensitive to the restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>UNDP CO</p> <p>Project Team</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
6	Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.	Environmental	<p>Sustainability of project results could be reduced.</p> <p>L = 4</p> <p>I = 3</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>Vulnerability of the current crop production systems to climate risks is one of the challenges that the project is aiming to address. Attention to the current and potential impacts of climate change will be built in to all aspects of the project. This will be carefully factored in through the integrated landscape planning and management (Component I) and on-the-ground demonstration activities (Component II). As such, the project will upgrade agromet hardware and equipment of the KazHydroMet network in the key crop producing regions of NKL to ensure that climate risks are duly reflected, and potential future climate impacts are taken into consideration in integrated land use planning and decision-making in target rural okrugs. The project will also identify potential gaps in the existing system of PAs in the Kokshetau Uplands in order to effectively</p>	Project Team

Note: the current register presents the table of risks to the project, while the SESP risks presented in the Annex 3. The online UNDP Risk Log will contain all risks (i.e. risks to the project as well as SESP risks).

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented according to the UNDP NIM modality for country projects. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MoA) will act as an Implementing Partner for the project. MoA has the executive power mandate in the field of full relevance for the project and responds to the key programmatic criteria and has capacities to ensure quality programme management, provide synergies, replicate and upscale project results, mobilise development partners and ensure national-level co-financing for the project. The IP will have substantive supervisory functions and roles, while the project administration capacities and functions (contracting, recruitment of personnel and experts, finance administration and administrative support to project processes) will have to be sought from a qualified third parties / responsible parties (RP). Two responsible parties (RPs) will be engaged in financial and administrative project execution support. JSC "National Agrarian Science and Education Center" (NASEC) will carry out financial and administrative execution support services that can no longer be supplied by UNDP, i.e. direct management of project finance and financial reporting, procurement, contracting, HR management and administrative support. The JSC KazAgro will be the Responsible Party for the project activities related to the sustainable financial mechanisms and agro-environmental incentives (Output 2.1).

The project's institutional arrangements are described in Prodoc Section VI. "Governance and Management Arrangements". Coordination aspects are also described in this section, and will include representation by other development partners on the Project Steering Committee. Coordination aspects are also described in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement plan, as discussed in Section 2. above. Prodoc Section 3.3. refers to the coordination and linkages between the Northern Kazakhstan FOLUR Country Project and the FOLUR Global Knowledge to Action Platform.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- *National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC*
- *National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD*
- *ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury*
- *Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention*
- *National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD*

- *National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC*
- *Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC*
- *National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD*
- *National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs*
- *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*
- *National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC*
- *Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC*
- Others

The project remains fully consistent with national priorities as originally outlined in **the Country Expression of Interest and Child Project Outline approved by GEF**. The project supports national priorities relating to the UNCBD, UNCCD (including the national LDN target), and UNFCCC, as outlined in Section I of the Prodoc, para 30.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project's approach to Knowledge Management aspects has been fully elaborated during the PPG phase. The project's knowledge management strategy focuses on four main elements:

- Communication and outreach to manage and expand public attention on FOLUR Impact Program issues (i.e. Sustainable Livestock Production)
- Knowledge management and exchange focused on prioritized issues and gaps
- Develop/disseminate critical knowledge management analyses and guidance
- Engage strategically in global/ regional events to strengthen linkages across partners and scales

The project's Knowledge Management approach is summarized in Section 3.6 of the Prodoc. Component 4 of the project encompasses a variety of activities that support Knowledge Management. That particularly relates to the creation of a National Experience Exchange Platform to share the experience in sustainable food production, to scale up, mainstream, and incentivize improved practices for better landscape-level outcomes and greener supply chains for wheat and associated commodities in Kazakhstan. The draft concept for the network is presented in Annex 22 to the Prodoc. The National Experience Exchange Platform will be integrated with the global IP FOLUR Platform.

Knowledge Management activities are also distributed throughout Components 1-3 of the project. Knowledge Management activities are also covered in Annex 12 of the Prodoc, the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan, as various stakeholder engagement strategies encompass Knowledge Management approaches.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The budgeted M&E plan is included in Prodoc Section V. "Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan", which also refers to the Prodoc Section IV Project Results Framework. The budgeted M&E plan is also consistent with the Total Budget & Work Plan in Prodoc Section VIII. This includes requirements for linkages and reporting to the global FOLUR program.

The project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is copied below.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Team	\$5,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	Project Team	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Team will oversee national institutions/agencies charged with collecting results data	\$10,000 (\$2,000/yr)	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators. BD indicators assessed separately (below)
Assessment of BD conservation risks, selection of BD indicators (species/ecosystem health), baseline and final assessment of BD status upon completion of demonstration projects. Assessment of ecosystem restoration success. BD assessment for a concession pilot	Budgeted separately under Outcome 3 with some assessment/monitoring elements embedded into demo project design. Project Team will oversee data collection as part of demo project implementation	\$76,900	Upon completion of demonstration projects under Outcomes 2 and 3 that have direct effect on key BD values and sensitive habitats

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Regional Technical Advisor UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Annually (between June-August)
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Ongoing
Monitoring of safeguards, stakeholder engagement plan, and gender action plan	UNDP Country Office Project Team	None	Ongoing
Project Board Meeting Minutes and Reports	Implementing Partner Project Team	None	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Team	\$8,000 (\$2,000/yr for final 4 years) (Outcome 4)	Annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight / troubleshooting missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF Core indicators	Implementing Partner Project Team as part of PIR at mid-term	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	Independent evaluators	\$30,000	~36 months after project inception workshop, +/- 3 months
Terminal GEF Core indicators, FHF ER calculations, FOLUR corporate indicators	Implementing Partner and Project Team as part of preparation of documents for TE	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place

Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	\$30,000	3-6 months before project completion (estimated 3rd quarter of 2027, assuming Q4 2021 start)
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English / Russian / Kazakh	UNDP Country Office	\$5,000	Within 3 months after completion of MTR and TE reports
TOTAL indicative COST		\$164,900	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

The project will promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of advanced management planning instruments, financial mechanisms for sustainable agriculture and agro-environmental incentives, and ecosystem conservation and restoration.

Project beneficiaries are listed in the Prodoc in Section 3.2 on Partnerships, Stakeholder Engagement, and Coordination, and in Annex 12 of the Prodoc, the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan. The project is expected to have a minimum of 106,000 direct beneficiaries, and provide gender disaggregated reporting as stated in the Section IV of the Project Document ?Project Results Framework?.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

Medium/Moderate

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

<p>What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>		
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>

<p>Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including customary people, might not be involved in project design and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q4)</p>	<p>I = 3 P =2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Project Outcome 2 envisages activities targeting primarily small farm holders, presupposing a switch to more sustainable agricultural patterns. New agricultural practices could affect traditional scenarios and benefits associated with the use of resources by local communities, including the rural poor and women. Establishment of new protected areas could impinge on the livelihoods of nearby communities.</p>	<p>This risk has been fully addressed during project design. The interests, roles, and engagement mechanisms of NKL landscape level stakeholders are reflected in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Analysis and Action Plan.</p> <p>The project will support farmer cooperatives as a mechanism for more influential participation of individual land-owners, providing a better reflection of individual concerns and opinions in the design, appraisal, implementation and monitoring of on-the-ground project activities.</p> <p>The community outreach tools have been proposed and will be tested through the implementation of the project Comprehensive Stakeholder Plan.</p>
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<p>Risk 2: Local governments (sub-national level) and community associations may not have the capacity to fulfill all aspects of their mandate as the duty-bearers towards marginalized rural community groups. Vulnerable or marginalized groups might have limited involvement in project design and little engagement in and support of project activities.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q5)</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Low capacities of small holders to achieve good harvests on land they own, while preserving soil qualities and ecosystem characteristics, is one of the key systemic challenges targeted by the project.</p> <p>There is also limited coordination among various stakeholders to address cross-sectoral issues. This will be addressed through Component I.</p>	<p>Under Outcome 2, the project will invest substantially in training farmers through the upgraded extension system on sustainable land management and crop production, using best national and international expertise that has proved successful, combined with on-farm support and consultations. A national experience exchange platform under Outcome 4 will also contribute to enhanced knowledge and skills of farmers about effective and sustainable approaches to crop production in the NKL region.</p> <p>The project will support ongoing work of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force that will address cross-sectoral issues related to sustainable land use, agricultural production and conservation of natural ecosystems in the NKL. Integrated land use planning exercises in the three selected rural okrugs will follow a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process as reflected in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>
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<p>Risk 3: Increased enforcement of landscape protections and new approaches to land management could change current access to resources, potentially leading to economic displacement and/or changes to property rights.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q3; Standard 1: 1.3; Standard 5: 5.2, 5.4)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Enforcement issues are relevant primarily to the use of ecosystem resources (forests, lakes, wetlands) as targeted by Component III. Management of these resources, however, is centralized (i.e. managed by forestry entities, local governments or PAs, not communities), therefore the risk of economic displacement and changes to property rights is unlikely. Creation of a regional PA and ecological corridor under Outcome III, however, can potentially bring short-term negative impacts on livelihoods but overall positive benefits in the long run. Under Component II no change of land use patterns is envisaged.</p>	<p>The new PA under Outcome 3 will be fully established and gazetted through a comprehensive community-based stakeholder consultation process. Creation of the ecological corridor will not require withdrawal of lands of current land holders (e.g. farmers, hunting concessions). Interests, roles, engagement mechanisms of NKL landscape level stakeholders are reflected in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Analysis and Action Plan.</p>
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<p>Risk 4: Field- and policy-level activities related to the value chains of key commodities could inadvertently support child labour and other violations of international labour standards.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q1; Standard 3: 3.8)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The risk is considered low as there might be child involvement in family farm work. Substantial child labor is not expected as the crops targeted by the project require mostly mechanized treatment.</p>	<p>To minimize this risk further, the project will conclude MoUs with proponents of demonstration projects under Outcome2 that will include compliance with UNDP's social and environmental principles. Specifically, a strict standard for the exclusion of child labor and other labor violations. These standards will be further fully explained and disseminated to stakeholders as part of the project inception phase.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Existing conflicts related to land use and/or ownership could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q8)</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>While there are no conflicts as such among land-users, rather there may be a difference of perception on how best to manage land. The presence of this ?difference of perception? often ungrounded from both economic and environmental sides, is one of the key systemic solutions targeted by the project.</p>	<p>This risk is managed through the design of the project's outputs and budget. On integrated land use planning (Outcome 1), a participatory approach will be used by the project to engage all relevant stakeholders at the rural district level and hear their voices and concerns so that resulting land use plans will present a balanced view of all stakeholders with due consideration of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation issues. Upon operationalizing a network of high-nature ecosystems (Outcome 3), including creation of a regional PA and eco-corridor, the project team will plan a participatory consultative process and public hearings at the design and pre-approval stages.</p>

<p>Risk 6: Project activities and approaches might not fully incorporate or reflect views of women and girls, and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement and benefit.</p> <p>(Principle 2, q4)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Kazakhstan has a strong focus on promotion of women. For land-based activities, it is important to note that women constitute a substantial part of small-holders; therefore, integrated land use planning (Outcome I), optimized use of croplands, pastures and rangelands (Outcome II) and landscape level biodiversity conservation (Outcome 3) would not be effective without engagement of women.</p>	<p>This risk is assessed fully in the gender analysis completed during the PPG and managed through the Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>The Agrarian Union of Women of Kazakhstan will act as the project's strategic partner in implementation of gender related aspects of the project as stated in the Gender Action Plan. As a region-base of collaboration, the following strategic partners (NGOs, public funds, centers) in the NKL region already working on gender issues will be engaged by the project for meaningful dialogues: Public Fund ? Luch? (Light), Civil Alliance (Kostanay region), Public Fund ? Women Support Center? (North-Kazakhstan region); Public Fund ?Women for the nation?s future?, Consulting company ?Decenta? (Pavlodar region); NGO Support Center for Citizens (Akmola region).</p> <p>Under Outcome 1 on integrated land use planning, the project will make sure that the Inter-sectoral Task Force that will oversee agriculture and land use policies (Output 1.3) is gender-balanced by reflecting this requirement in the ToR; participatory land use planning at three pilot rural okrugs will assess the needs and use of land by various stakeholder groups including gender specific needs and uses.</p> <p>Under Outcome 2 on promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains, the project will secure the engagement of female-led farms for its demonstration activities, capacity building events and as members of the Green Wheat Platform.</p> <p>Under Outcome 3 on conservation and restoration of natural habitat, the project will ensure the engagement of gender-balanced research/training teams, participation of women in demonstration activities on restoration of natural habitats in the NKL, meaningful representation of women during the design of the eco corridor as</p>
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<p>Risk 7: Poorly designed or executed project activities could produce potential negative effects on valuable biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q5; Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3; Standard 7: 7.5)</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project aims to introduce integrated land use planning and management on 230,000 ha; change agricultural patterns on 485,522 ha of croplands, livestock management patterns on 152,117 ha of pasture and grassland areas; and restore 5,000 ha of degraded birch-aspen woodland areas and 4,600 ha of wetland and lakes ecosystems. The above listed wide-scale project interventions could potentially affect natural ecosystems and wild species inhabiting neighboring or demonstration areas, especially given that the landscape is mosaic.</p>	<p>The project will manage potential negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystems. To mitigate such effects, at every demonstration site, the project will start with an initial assessment of conservation risks and conservation values. The assessment will be aimed at revealing species and ecosystems of special conservation concern, areas of special importance for biodiversity (KBAs and local designations/nominations), hotspots, areas with high richness of species of concern, etc., and critically important ecosystem services and ecological processes at the pilot sites. Any project activity will be planned and implemented in a manner that excludes any damage to the identified populations and ecosystems and minimizes any risk to the critically important ecosystem services and ecological processes. Specifically, the habitats and ecosystems of special conservation concern will not be subjected to any actions that involve tillage, clear-cutting, irrigation, and other measures leading to habitat transformation. Herbicide treatment, use of fertilizers (including sludge) aside from arable land, significant changes in grazing pressure and grazing management, development of eco-tourism and hunting, and other non-fatal impacts on ecosystems will be accompanied by mitigating and compensating measures; the measures will be elaborated as a part of the demonstration project activities, explicitly planned, and fully implemented. Final assessment of every demonstration project will include a final assessment of conservation values to make sure the previously identified biodiversity is still secure and viable and has not been damaged by the project activities.</p> <p>The conservation status/well-being and indisturbance of valuable natural ecosystems and the viability of the populations of keystone species will be objects of the above-mentioned assessments of conservation risks and conservation values.</p>
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<p>Risk 8: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.</p> <p>(Standard 2: 2.2)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Vulnerability of the current crop production systems to climate risks is one of the challenges that the project is aiming to address.</p>	<p>Attention to the current and potential impacts of climate change will be built into all aspects of the project. This will be carefully factored in through the integrated landscape planning and management (Component I) and on-the-ground demonstration activities (Component II). As such, the project will upgrade agromet hardware and equipment of the KazHydroMet network in the key crop producing regions of NKL to ensure that climate risks are duly reflected, and potential future climate impacts are taken into consideration in integrated land use planning and decision-making in target rural okrugs. The project will also identify potential gaps in the existing system of PAs in the Kokshetau Uplands in order to effectively conserve biodiversity, while considering the potential for ecosystem change and ecological shifts due to climate change impacts. The potential climate impact on high conservation value forests in the NKL region will also be assessed and duly reflected in management plans of relevant institutions. The project's work to establish sustainable crop and livestock systems will also be grounded in the best available and most recent climate science relevant for this region of the country. Demonstration projects under Outcome II are designed in view of potential climate risks for rainfed agriculture including the use of various soil moisture saving/increasing technologies, green manure, crop rotation, etc.</p>
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<p>Risk 9: Workers in commodity supply chains (including smallholder producers) might be exposed to hazards common to those sectors, including exposure to chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers) that might be subject to international bans.</p> <p>(Standard 3: 3.7)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Many farms in the NKL region use pesticides and mineral fertilizers for crop production thus posing a risk of exposure to chemical. Other than that, the project promotes biological methods of weed control (i.e. moving away from herbicides), the use of alternative energy sources at distant rangelands, and production and use of organic fertilizers.</p>	<p>Under Outcome 2, the project focuses on minimizing the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers at demonstration sites and switching to organic fertilizers, green manure, crop rotation, biological weed and pest control measures, etc. on farm fields as agreed to during the design of demonstration projects. At the start of the project, the project team will reconfirm proposed environmentally safe demonstration activities, and will ensure through regular monitoring visits, that farmers comply with the requirements. Several farms growing crops organically will participate in the project and their experience will be promoted through farmer exchange visits in the NKL region. Also, as part of the project's work on improving the regional extension system, training programs will be designed and delivered regarding international standards relevant to use of chemicals in crop production and environmentally safe crop protection measures.</p>
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<p>Risk 10: The release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous pollutants; the generation of both types of waste; and the significant consumption of water could result from project support in target districts.</p> <p>(Standard 1, q.1.8, Standard 7: 7.1, 7.2, 7.5)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Conventional crop production in Kazakhstan uses mineral fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides for weeds and pest control constituting the major source of hazardous pollutant release in NKL. Additional release of pollutants in crop production might be connected to machinery fumes during seasonal field work and processing of crop residues for fiber production.</p>	<p>The risk of continued use of hazardous land and plant treatment agents (pesticides, herbicides) will be mitigated through piloting safe biological methods of weed control at two demonstration sites in Akmola region under Output 2.4. Results (economic and environmental) of environmentally sustainable weed control techniques will be analyzed, compared with reference plots where herbicides/pesticides are used as common practice by farmers assessing both efficiency in controlling unwanted plants and generated benefits for the farmland. Based on the findings, recommendations will be developed, shared with farmers at Field Days, exchange visits, workshops & meetings as well as with local and regional authorities and members of the Inter-ministerial Task Force for promoting and supporting safe control methods. At demonstration sites where farmers use pesticides and herbicides as a common practice for weeds control, the project will ensure that farmers follow prescriptions of agronomic technical cards (maps) on timing, dosage, methods for inputting chemicals.</p> <p>Under Outcome 3.5, the project will demonstrate techniques for the removal of sludge and debris deposits in degraded lakes and their use for production of organic fertilizer (sapropel) as a substitute for chemical fertilizers.</p>
	<p>What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>			
	<p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p>		<p>Comments</p>	
	<p><i>Low Risk</i> ?</p>			
	<p><i>Moderate Risk</i> X</p>			
	<p><i>High Risk</i> ?</p>			

Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	X	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	X	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	X	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	X	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	NA	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	X	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	NA	There are no indigenous peoples or minority groups in the targeted landscape.
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	X	

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
UNDP Kazakhstan FOLUR_SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Section IV. "Project Results Framework" of the Prodoc.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 1: End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere

? By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

? By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

? By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

? By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

? Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 5: Gender Equality

? Adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

? Putting a stop to all forms of discrimination against all women and girls globally.

? Listen to girls: SDGs can deliver transformative change for girls only if they have been consulted and their priorities and needs have been taken into account.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

? By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

? By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

? Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

? By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

? By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:

PFD Outcome:

- ? Outcome 3.2. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, in particular most vulnerable, benefit from increased climate resilience, sustainable management of environment and clean energy, and sustainable rural and urban development
- ?

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

UNDP Strategic Plan Output:

- ? Output 1.4:1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains

This project will contribute to the below FOLUR Program Framework indicators that are not otherwise included directly in the project results framework:

? FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 2: Number of countries with improved enabling conditions, institutional mandates, and incentives for ILM - Project contribution if successful: One (1) country (Kazakhstan)

? FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 4: Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms/platforms effectively operated from integrated landscape management - Project contribution if successful: One (1) sub-national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanism/platform (Kazakhstan). NOTE: several municipal-level Integrated Land-Use Plans covering NKL landscape defined as ?sub-national? level

? FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 5: Number of national enabling environments promoting sustainable food production and deforestation free commodity supply chains - Project contribution if successful: One (1) national enabling environment (Kazakhstan) NOTE: agro-environmental incentives set for adoption at the national level

? FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 1: Area or number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted - Project contribution if successful: One (1) landscape (Northern Kazakhstan)

?

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Project Objective: <i>To trigger wide-scale adoption of efficient land management technologies and promote green value chains to reduce degradation of productive agricultural land and associated high value ecosystems in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape</i>	1. FOLUR Component 1 Outcome Indicator 1: Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems	0	0	1	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project risk management strategy is instrumental in management of moderate/high risks that derail implementation - Project initiatives supported by sectoral stakeholders
	2. Area of landscapes with clarified boundaries and allowable land uses in protected and production systems (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 2)	0	0	22,000,000 ha	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project risk management strategy is instrumental in management of moderate/high risks that derail implementation - ILUP as a mainstream land use planning modality is supported at appropriate scales

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	<p>3. # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</p> <p>(GEF-7 Core Indicator 11)</p>	N/A (zero beneficiaries)	60,000	106,000	<p>Number of staff employed in private sector companies directly engaged by the project</p> <p>Number of public sector employees involved in project activities through training, integrated land use planning, and restoration activities</p> <p>Number of local resource users involved in sustainability livelihoods and restoration activities under the project</p> <p>Number of staff employed at PAs targeted by the project</p>	<p>- No large-scale staff turnover in participating enterprises, government institutions, and targeted PAs</p> <p>- Rural residents with resource-dependent livelihoods will benefit from project outcomes</p>

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	<p>4a. Species indicators: viability and well-being of populations of the species of special conservation concern and keystone species in pilot sites. Species to be confirmed for individual pilot sites; those may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - population number and reproduction success in nesting keystone bird species such as Eastern Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>) and Steppe Eagle (<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>), - number of migratory geese in the migration stopover, - population number and reproduction success in local nesting populations of waterfowl 	Baseline values to be identified in the first year of the project implementation	Stable or increase relative to baseline	Stable or increase relative to baseline	Biannual monitoring from national partners (e.g. PAs) in appropriate pilot project sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project lifetime is sufficient to allow impacts to be generated and monitored - New threats do not emerge - Population dynamics not strongly affected with negative factors acting outside of the local area (wintering areas for nesting birds, on breeding grounds for migratory waterfowl, etc.)

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	<p>4b. Ecosystem and biodiversity indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ecosystem health indicators for valuable steppe, meadow and forest steppe habitats - ecosystem restoration indicators <p><i>(Indicator species to be confirmed for individual pilot sites)</i></p>	Baseline values to be identified in the first year of the project implementation	Stable or increase relative to baseline	Stable or increase relative to baseline	Biannual monitoring from national partners (e.g. PAs) in appropriate pilot project sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project lifetime is sufficient to allow impacts to be generated and monitored - New threats do not emerge
Component 1: Integrated Landscape Management principles and practices adopted, tested and promoted for Northern Kazakhstan Landscape	5. Land use practices in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape (NKL) transformed to avoid ecosystem and land degradation in the long run	Business-as-usual land use practices lead to ecosystem and land degradation	Enabling environment created for transformation of land-use practices in three municipalities (rural okrugs, or districts? Karamendinsky, Belovsky, Makinsky) covering 228,323 ha within Northern Kazakhstan Landscape (NKL)	Sustainable land use practices demonstrated in three municipalities (rural districts? Karamendinsky, Belovsky, Makinsky) covering 228,323 ha within NKL	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project risk management strategy is instrumental in management of moderate/high risks that derail implementation - ILUP as a mainstream land use planning modality is supported at appropriate scales

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	6. Status of integrated land use planning in Northern Kazakhstan	No integrated land use planning	Inter-ministerial Task Force chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture oversees development and adoption of policies/regulations (new or amended) to enable implementation of NKL and LDN principles. Issues of perverse fiscal subsidies in agriculture and discrimination in favor of large-scale farmers addressed at the governmental level	Integrated land-use plans at the municipal level three municipalities (rural districts ? Karamendinsky, Makinsky, Belovsky) covering 228,323 within NKL elaborated, consulted, and adopted by authorities	Project reports and documentation; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Project risk management strategy is instrumental in management of moderate/high risks that derail implementation - Land use management authorities and planners at all levels are open to cooperation
	7. Capacities of national meteorological observation and forecasting services strengthened to ensure better decision making by land users in NKL	Limited capacities supporting land use decision-making	Capacity needs assessment performed; methodologies for data collection, processing and presentation to relevant authorities developed	Capacity building activities performed for 15 agro-meteorological stations	Results of capacity needs assessment at the project start and the end-of-project capacity assessment for selected meteorological stations	Capacities at the level of land-use decision makers are sufficient to effectively use and interpret data from improved meteorological observation and forecasting services

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Component 2: Sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains promoted for NKL	8. Area on which producers apply improved agricultural practices as measured by SDG 2.4.1 (area under sustainable agriculture) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 2 / GEF Core Indicator 4)	0	0 (project not yet at stage where area-based results are achieved)	- 186,697 ha to demonstrate diversification and improved management of productive croplands for better incomes and less soil depletion (Output 2.2.) - 298,826 ha on sustainable perennial crop systems as diversification from unsustainable production of wheat and other crops (Output 2.3);	GIS analysis of project partner production area, validated by terminal evaluation	- Project agriculture partners apply improved practices based on support provided through project - The project is able to engage a sufficient number of SME agriculture partners to achieve the target within the lifetime of the project

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	<p>9. Market share of wheat market in Northern Kazakhstan ascribed to cooperative platform for ?green? wheat production</p> <p>Contributing to FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 4: Number of companies / value chain organizations engaged in multi-stakeholder partnership</p>	0% (platform not yet established)	0% (?green? wheat cooperative platform still in development)	Companies representing 5% of the wheat market in Northern Kazakhstan, in production volume (minimum meaningful change from baseline that will provide for sustainability of the Platform; represents the ratio of wheat produced by the Platform participants in the total volume of wheat production in 4 pilot oblasts)	<p>Number of actors formally engaged through the cooperative platform, as reported</p> <p>Companies are engaged when they make their respective (=green wheat trading) reporting publicly available</p>	<p>- There are no critical issues involved in establishing partnership platform, so that private sector companies are willing to formally participate</p> <p>- The project can effectively establish communication with the necessary number of private sector partners</p>

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	<p>10. Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices</p> <p><i>(Project specific: Amount of public and private investment leveraged in support of sustainable production and marketing of ?green? wheat originating from NKL, as measured by (1) ?investment mobilized? figure of co-financing given to Component 2 (evidence ? co-financing letters) + any new and additional investment leveraged outside the committed co-financing resources) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 8)</i></p>	0	<p>US\$ 500,000 as private investments</p> <p>US\$ 5,000,000 as public investments</p>	<p>US\$ 1,700,000 as private investments</p> <p>US\$ 11,000,000 as public investments</p>	<p>For (1) letters of co-financing and annual tracking of co-financing through PIRs;</p> <p>For (2) regular tracking by project manager of any new commitments from any relevant companies and public sources that directly support green wheat production in Northern Kazakhstan Landscape</p>	<p>- Public and private project partners contribute investment at foreseen levels</p> <p>- Partner contributions support the project objective of sustainable livestock value chains in Northern Kazakhstan, as planned</p>

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	11. Area of degraded land restored for sustainable use and production (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 1 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 3.1)	0	0 (project activities not yet at stage where land is restored)	- 152,117 ha (10 plots) of degraded productive grasslands (pastures and hay making plots) restored and set under sustainable pasture management (Output 2.4)	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Baseline level of degradation can be adequately assessed, and changes observed, monitored and documented within project lifetime - New threats do not emerge (or rate of impact of threats does not significantly change)
	12. Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms / platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 6)	N/A (no mechanisms / platforms yet established by project)	0	1 (Output 2.6; Cooperative platform with wheat exporters and retail companies)	Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.	- Potential private sustainable commodity supply chain partners remain willing and interested based on terms to be defined for sustainable commodity supply chains

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Component 3: Critical natural habitats in the Northern Kazakhstan landscape are restored and conserved	13. Area of land where degradation is avoided in natural steppe, meadow steppe, forest-steppe and wetland habitats within PAs, through setting high value nature ecosystems under protection and targeted strengthening of capacities of PA authorities and staff (Protected Areas and other areas of special conservation management where destructive activities are strongly prohibited by their regime) (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 3 / GEF-7 Core Indicator 1)	0	324,173 ha (Area of existing directly targeted PAs)	<p>At least 600,000 hectares (project should be supporting avoiding any degradation within PAs from the beginning of the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - eco corridor (IUCN cat.IV) for protection of steppe, meadow-steppe and forest-steppe ecosystems at an area of ca.250,000 ha; - new Turky PA Refuge (IUCN cat.VI) at 53,059 ha for higher protection of patchy pine and birch forests, steppes dominated with <i>Stipa zalesskii</i>, steppes dominated with <i>Helictothrichon desertorum</i>, relic pine forests, stony steppes, fallow lands, meadows and bogs; - 370,174 ha of existing PAs with strengthened 	<p>Project reports and documentation, e.g. annual reporting in PIR; Successful completion of project activities for relevant project components, as verified by the MTR and TE.</p> <p>Based on legally adopted land planning documents (PA statuses with official maps, etc)</p>	<p>- Without project interventions, degradation will continue in natural habitats within PAs</p> <p>- Strengthening capacities of PAs at institutional and individual levels will contribute to reduced degradation</p>

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	<p>14. Landscape area with reduced conversion and degradation of natural forest, grassland, and wetland habitats:</p> <p>Area of such ecosystems outside PAs with improved management for biodiversity through the implementation of buffer zones and corridors (PA corridors and buffer zones identified in district integrated management plans and adopted) (FOLUR Component 2 Outcome Indicator 7)</p>	0	0 (project activities not yet at stage where land is restored)	<p>5,000 hectares</p> <p>Area of reduced conversion and protected from degradation due to various drivers of degradation (over-cutting, wildfires, changing hydrological regime, etc):</p> <p>1. 3,000 hectares of <u>high nature value birch-aspen patchy forests</u> protected from conversion into unforested areas</p> <p>2. Natural succession to healthy semi-natural grasslands secured for 1,000 hectares of fallow lands;</p> <p>3. Conversion into other habitats (arable, tree plantations, improved grasslands, etc.) and degradation due to any drivers (over-grazing,</p>	GIS analysis of integrated management plan maps, validated by terminal evaluation	<p>- District authorities are able and willing to apply and implement integrated management plans in other district land use planning policies and procedures</p> <p>- Strengthening capacities of land use planning authorities and staff will contribute to the establishment and implementation of PA buffer zones and corridors</p>

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	15. Area of degraded land restored for conservation and ecosystem services (Area of degraded ecosystems restored) (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 4 / GEF Core Indicator 3.4)	0	0 (project activities not yet at stage where land is restored)	- 5,000 ha of high conservation value birch-aspen patchy forests restored (pest and disease management); - 4,600 ha of wetland, lake and riparian ecosystems restored	GIS analysis of targeted project intervention areas	- Project restoration activities can be completed in project timeframe - Restoration measures are successful in restoring ecosystem services
Component 4: Sustainable land use and restoration methods are documented and disseminated to catalyze additional positive changes	16. Capacity development and knowledge management products on sustainable agricultural production (wheat) developed and introduced in training programmes	0	Designed	Long-term vocational and academic training curricula and programs incorporates modules on sustainable agricultural production and biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes for sustainable food production and SLM	Vocational training of targeted audiences by public sector institutions and academia includes offerings on sustainable crop management	- Public sector and academic institutions are interested and willing to take up project produced training materials - There is sufficient time to identify and document good practices

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	17. Number of knowledge dissemination events and knowledge products shared beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice (FOLUR Component 4 Outcome Indicator 4 / FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	0	5	25	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing demand for sustainable agricultural products - Existence of S-S opportunities and channels for knowledge sharing

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	18. Members of FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice (total number of members; % female) (FOLUR Knowledge indicator)	0	5	10	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project team, partners, and stakeholders are interested, willing, and have time to participate in FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice - Project team, partners, and stakeholders find value for their personal and professional interests in participating in FOLUR-supported Communities of Practice

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	19. Government counterparts and country project team members participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops (e.g. GLF, CGIAR, Good Growth Platform, multi-stakeholder dialogues, S-S exchanges, commodity value chain events, etc.) (total number of participants; % female) (FOLUR Capacity / Training indicator)	0	20 6, 50% female	50 10, 50% female	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Existence of FOLUR-related global, national and regional forums and workshops
	20. Private sector actors or coalitions, commodity value chain events, documents, press releases, etc. citing/using FOLUR products (number) (FOLUR Policies / Value Chains indicator)	0	1	1	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- Effective dissemination of FOLUR products

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Cross-cutting: <i>Gender mainstreaming during implementation</i>	21. Consistency of project gender mainstreaming approach with project plans	N/A ? Project not under implementation; project design includes multiple elements designed to mainstream gender	Gender mainstreaming action plan integrated in project workplan and under implementation	Gender mainstreaming carried out during project implementation, as indicated by: a. Project Board and local stakeholder working groups have gender balance and/or include a gender expert; b. Policies, laws, and regulations developed with project support include gender perspectives, as relevant c. Project events and activities (e.g. trainings) promote gender balance among invited participants, as feasible d. Project technical training activities proactively recruit participants to achieve	Monitoring via annual project reporting (PIR) by project team; Verification at mid-term review and terminal evaluation by independent external experts	- All relevant stakeholders support or are in accordance with gender mainstreaming efforts undertaken by the project - There are not structural demographic issues that will hamper project gender mainstreaming efforts

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Cross-cutting: <i>Contribution to climate change mitigation</i>	22. Tons of GHG avoided/sequestered (FOLUR Component 3 Outcome Indicator 5 / GEF Core Indicator 6)	N/A (project activities not under implementation)	0 (project activities not yet at stage where GHGs avoided/sequestered)	13,124,070 t CO ₂	EX-ACT calculation tool	- Per assumptions in EX-ACT tool - Project activities are implemented in the manner foreseen in the areas planned

Note:

At the CEO ER stage, for the GEF Core Indicator 11 (The number of direct beneficiaries) a conservative assessment method was applied: project developers qualified and quantified the direct beneficiaries of those project activities that are 100% spatially and technically defined in the Prodoc and are not likely to be amended in the course of the project adaptive management. The following categories were included in the assessment:

1. Number of public sector employees involved in project activities aimed at integrated landscape planning. Three rural okrugs: Karamendinsky rural okrug of Naurzum district of Kostanay Oblast, Belovsky rural okrug of Mamlyutskiy district of North Kazakhstan Oblast, and Makinskiy rural okrug of Birzhansalkskiy district of Akmola Oblast. Individuals directly involved in development of a design (scheme) of functional zoning. Members of and consultants to the district-level land use revision commissions in the Naurzum district of the Kostanay Oblast, the Mamlyutskiy district of the North Kazakhstan Oblast and the Birzhansalkskiy district of the Akmola Oblast: representatives of land management units, agricultural and environmental units of district and rural okrug akimats, representatives of other relevant government organizations and institutions (e.g. protected areas, forestries, fisheries, river basin organizations), oblast-level Kazhydromet offices, members of councils for sustainable economic development under rural akimats, associations or unions of farmers, herders, hunting associations.
2. The stakeholders representatives that will benefit from capacity building activities under Outcome 1: regional inspections of the Land Management Committee of the Ministry of National Economy, River Basin Organizations (RBOs) of the Water Resources Committee of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of RK, district-level environmental regulation authorities and agricultural land users. Specifically, the participants of training and development programs for raising key competencies of current akimat staff of land relations, agricultural, natural resources & environmental management departments.

3. Kazhydromet staff directly benefiting from capacity building activities under Outcome 1
4. Number of staff employed in private sector companies directly engaged by the project through implementation of demonstration projects in Akmola, Kostanai, North Kazakhstan and Pavlodar Oblasts to test agro-environmental financial instruments for diversification and improved management of productive croplands (Output 2.2) and perennial crop systems (Output 2.3), and sustainable livestock management (Output 2.4).
5. Direct beneficiaries for Output 2.5: personnel of 15 extension centers that will be trained; potential users of the extension services. Please assess the number
6. Direct beneficiaries of the National Green Wheat Platform
7. Staff of pilot PAs, both existing and planned, hunting management areas, forestry and fishery managers, along with land user groups (livestock breeders, fishermen, agriculturalists, women, etc.), eco-tourism operators, NGOs participating in trainings under Outcome 3 (including those on HCVPs management)
8. Pilot hunting concession beneficiaries (Output 3.1)
9. Forestry specialists and protected areas staff to be trained in the methods of organizing logging of broad-leaved trees, reforestation, biological protection to control pests and forest diseases.
10. Beneficiaries for Output 3.4. fire prevention capacity building
11. Direct beneficiaries of reforestation activities
12. Beneficiaries of lake and wetland restoration activities
13. Staff employed at PAs targeted by the project and directly engaged in PA management capacity building activities under Outcome 3 (as per METT)
14. Participants of KM activities under Output 4.3

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

N/A ? No reviews received on individual child FOLUR Impact Program projects.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).

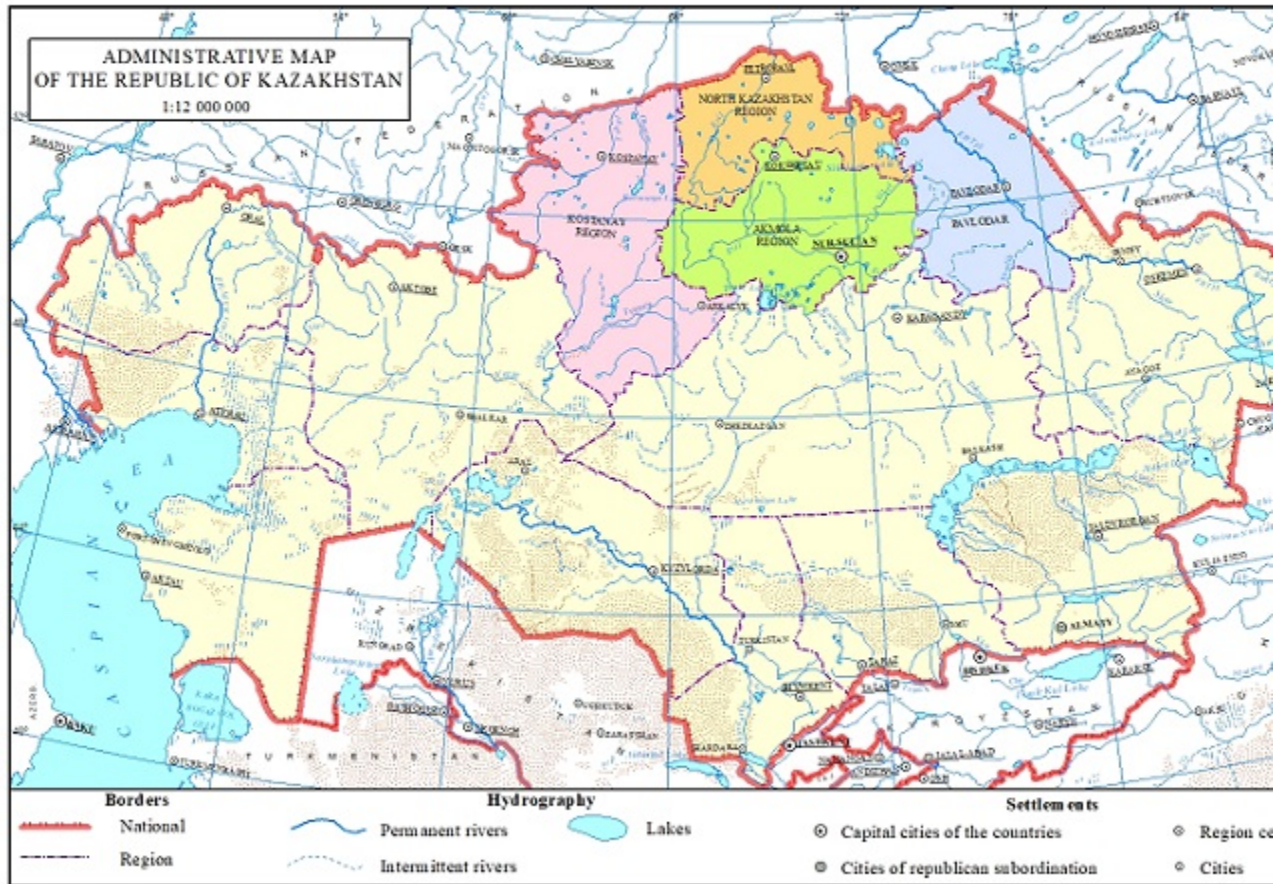
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

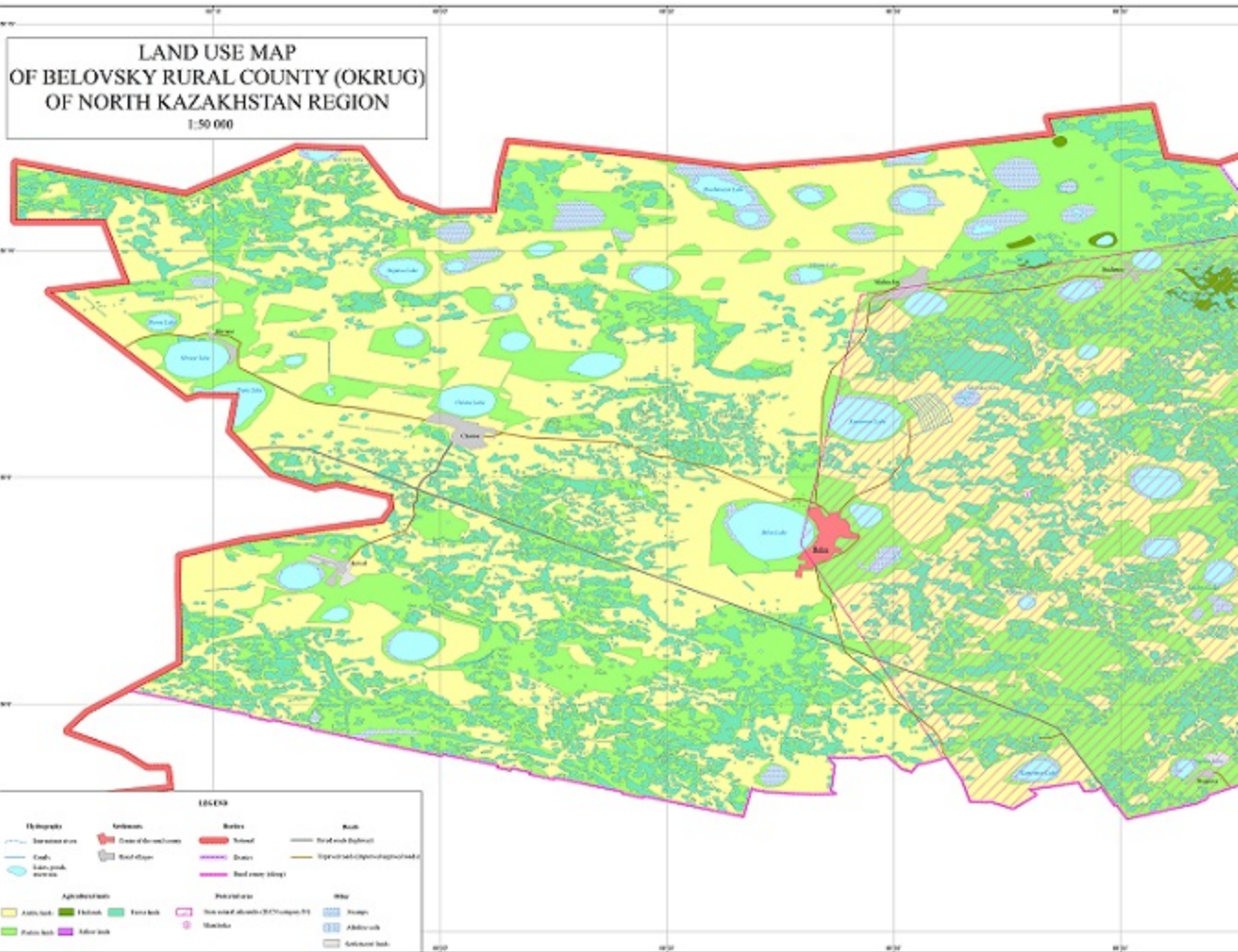
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	\$33,000.00	\$79,552.73	\$0.00

Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	\$108,500.00	\$67,143.90	\$0.00
Validation Workshop and Report	\$8,500.00	\$3,303.37	\$0.00
Total	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00

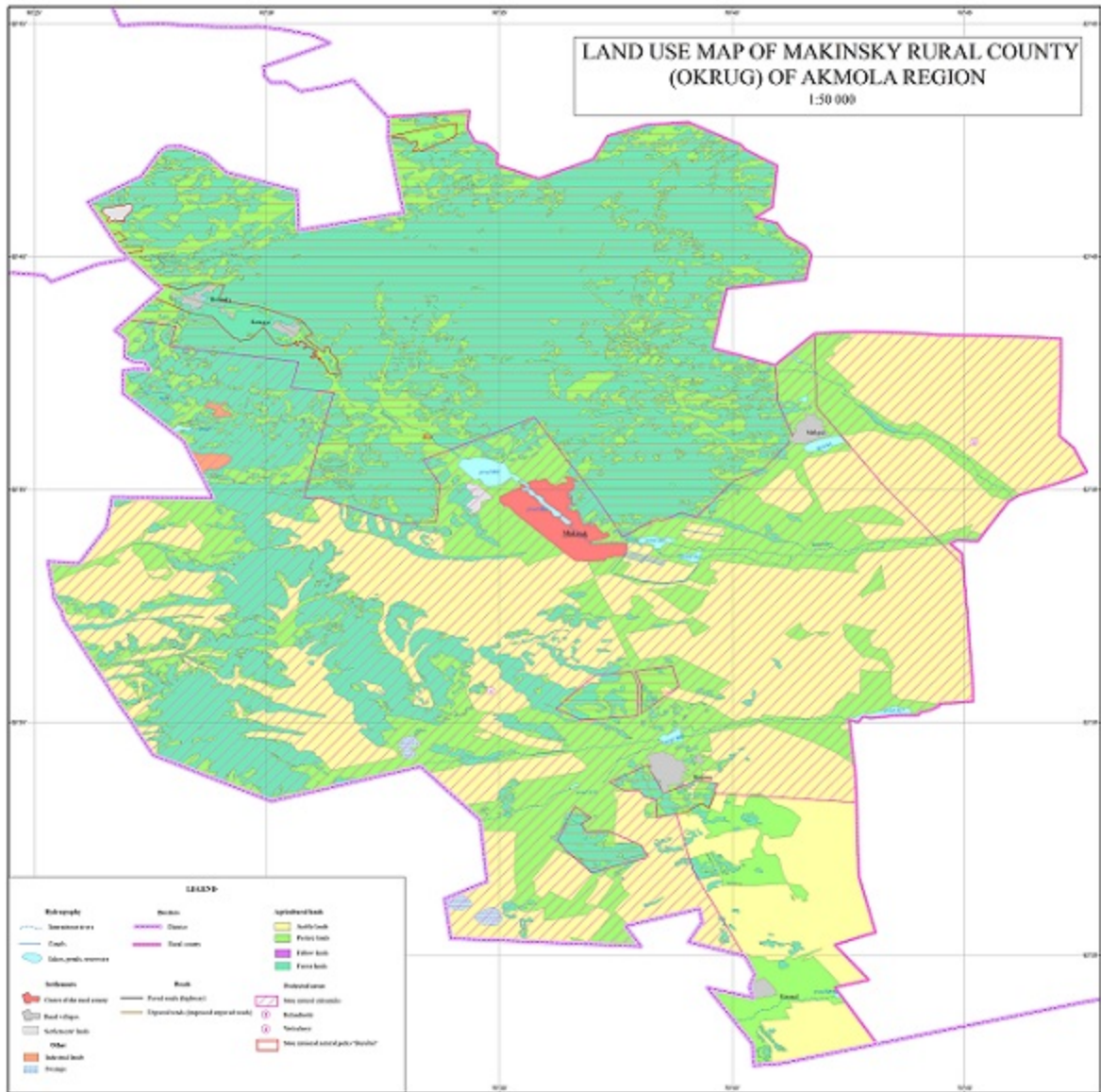
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

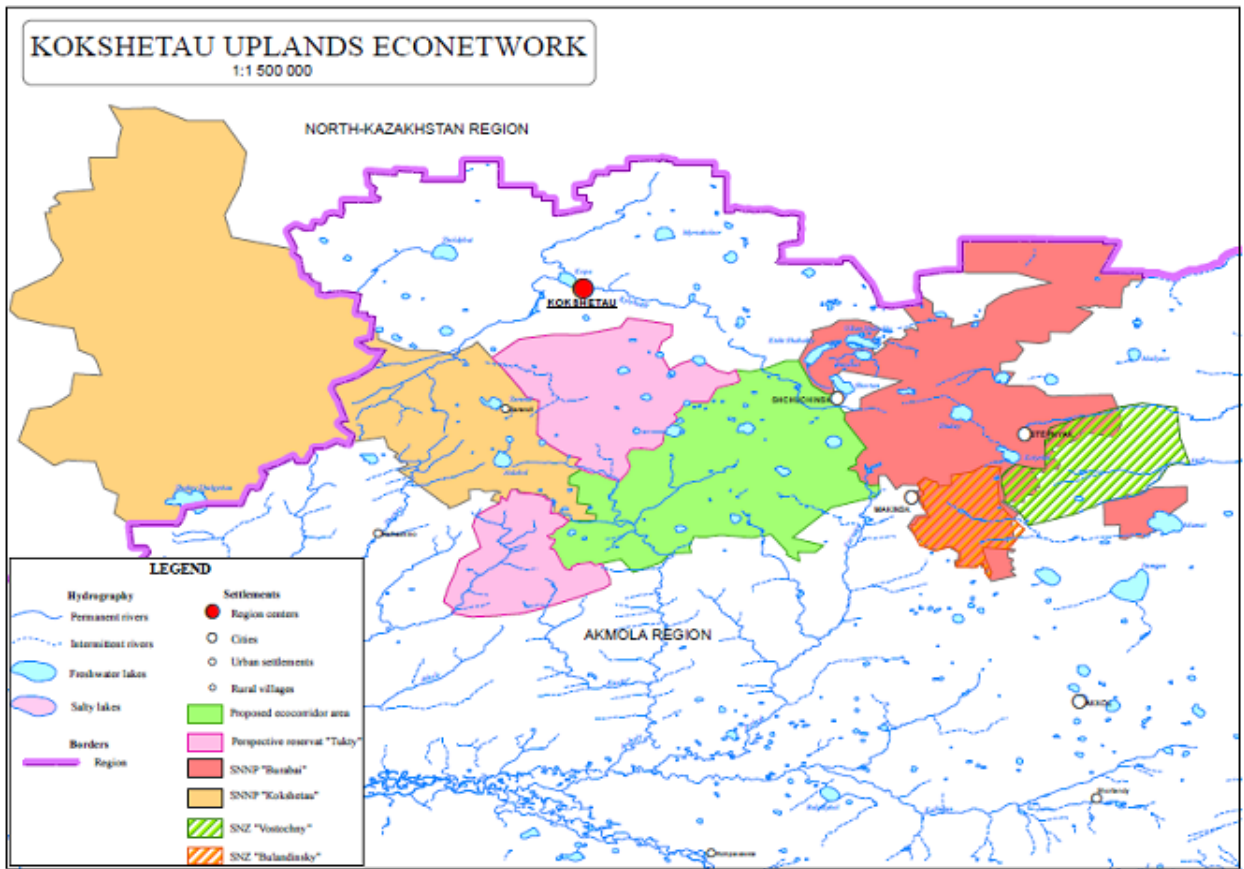
Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.





LAND USE MAP OF MAKINSKY RURAL COUNTY
(OKRUG) OF AKMOLA REGION
1:50 000





Geospatial coordinates of Belovskiy rural okrug of Northern Kazakhstan Oblast		
?	latitude	longitude
1	54° 57' 31,988"	54° 57' 31,988"
2	55° 0' 18,700"	55° 0' 18,700"
3	55° 4' 36,273"	55° 4' 36,273"
4	55° 11' 56,070"	55° 11' 56,070"
5	55° 10' 51,818"	55° 10' 51,818"
6	55° 12' 23,639"	55° 12' 23,639"
7	55° 12' 3,397"	55° 12' 3,397"
8	55° 9' 40,143"	55° 9' 40,143"

9	55? 0' 54,586"	55? 0' 54,586"
10	54? 58' 45,448"	54? 58' 45,448"

Geospatial coordinates of Karamendy rural okrug of Kostanai Oblast

?	latitude	longitude
1	51? 51' 49,490"	64? 32' 46,873"
2	51? 46' 47,006"	64? 32' 53,441"
3	51? 43' 20,457"	64? 24' 54,816"
4	51? 38' 47,449"	64? 25' 0,033"
5	51? 33' 51,945"	64? 20' 26,447"
6	51? 35' 8,321"	64? 7' 59,960"
7	51? 41' 18,689"	64? 0' 55,761"
8	51? 44' 28,695"	64? 6' 16,097"
9	51? 56' 24,800"	64? 6' 48,489"
10	51? 58' 44,371"	64? 23' 57,078"

Geospatial coordinates of Makinskiy rural okrug of Akmola Oblast

?	latitude	longitude
1	52? 42' 52,762" N	70? 39' 2,626" E
2	52? 38' 22,484" N	70? 42' 51,570" E
3	52? 35' 22,491" N	70? 47' 35,873" E
4	52? 22' 40,560" N	70? 41' 4,415" E

5	52° 25' 21,617" N	70° 33' 57,344" E
6	52° 29' 2,877" N	70° 33' 18,290" E
7	52° 29' 4,530" N	70° 28' 7,625" E
8	52° 33' 27,265" N	70° 25' 17,944" E
9	52° 38' 25,192" N	70° 26' 44,427" E
10	52° 41' 24,959" N	70° 30' 39,231" E

Geospatial coordinates of NKL		
?	latitude	longitude
1	48° 10' 20,567" N	64° 1' 23,448" E
2	50° 2' 53,703" N	62° 55' 3,642" E
3	51° 59' 44,412" N	60° 0' 44,746" E
4	54° 10' 7,895" N	61° 31' 57,340" E
5	55° 25' 6,011" N	68° 48' 42,292" E
6	54° 27' 19,692" N	76° 55' 31,512" E
7	51° 42' 26,784" N	79° 20' 27,924" E
8	50° 0' 26,712" N	74° 58' 11,676" E
9	50° 2' 23,497" N	70° 7' 51,528" E
10	50° 47' 49,080" N	68° 47' 26,339" E

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Annex H: GEF Budget

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		<i>Component 1</i>	<i>Component 2</i>	<i>Component 3</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>M&E</i>	<i>PMC</i>		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		<i>Sub-component 1.1</i>	<i>Sub-component 2.1</i>	<i>Sub-component 3.1</i>					
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	Equipment: Land Surface Model (LSM), 50% of total costs (\$282,200); 7 agrometeo stations (\$165,900)	307,000			307,000			307,000	Ministry of Agriculture

Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	Equipment: Land Surface Model (LSM), 50% of total costs (\$282,200); 7 agrometeo stations (\$165,900) associated with demo projects under Outputs 2.2, 2.3; Technical support for 15 regional extension centers under Output 2.5 associated w/ delivery of online trainings and use of the web knowledge management platform (tablets, headphones, microphones, external cameras) - \$1,000 per center, \$15,000 total		322,000		322,000		322,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	Equipment: Upgrading hardware & equipment capacities of KAZNILHA under Output 3.2 (\$253,200); Upgrading capacities of Naurzum State Nature Reserve related to fire protection & prevention under Output 3.4 (\$158,000); lake meteo station (\$44,800)		456,000		456,000		456,000	Ministry of Agriculture

Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	Supplies: Office supplies: paper, printer ink, email subscription, connectivity chares, cell phone charges, etc. (\$5,000)						5,100	5,100	Ministry of Agriculture
Furniture/Equipment	Materials and goods ? agricultural products and supplies for demonstration projects in agricultural landscapes under Outputs 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4, 19 total (\$2,087,400); refer to Annex 17 and Annex 18 for description		2,087,400		2,087,400			2,087,400	Ministry of Agriculture
Furniture/Equipment	Communic & Audio Visual Equip: equipment for connectivity and visualisation (camera, projector, etc.) (\$5,000)					5,000		5,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Contractual Services ? Individual	Task Leader for Integrated Land Use Planning & Management systems (Outcome 1); based on UNDP SB4, Peg 3, Net \$ 33,257 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation.	131,000			131,000			131,000	Ministry of Agriculture

Contractual Services ? Individual	Project Manager based on UNDP SB4 Peg 5 SC Post Net \$37,466 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation over 5 years ? 60% technical inputs to Outcome 2; Task Leader for Sustainable Food Production & responsible value chains, Outcome 2 based on UNDP SB4, Peg 3, Net \$ 33,257 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation		291,500		291,500		291,500	Ministry of Agriculture
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Task Leader for Conservation & Restoration of natural habitat plus technical inputs to Outcome 3 on forestry (based on UNDP SB4, Peg 3, Net \$ 33,257 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation); PA and Ecocorridor Specialist (based on UNDP SB3, Peg3, Net \$24,832 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation); Hunting & Wildlife Management Specialist (based on UNDP SB3, Peg3, Net \$24,832 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation)</p>			<p>496,600</p>	<p>496,600</p>		<p>496,600</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
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Contractual Services ? Individual	Project Manager (based on UNDP SB4 Peg 5 SC Post Net \$37,466 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation over 5 years ? 60% technical inputs to Outcome 4); KM and Outreach Specialist (based on UNDP SB 3, Peg 2, Net \$ 20,352 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation. It is a 4-year position)				-	185,500	185,500	Ministry of Agriculture
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Contractual Services ? Individ: A.) Project Coordinator (Manager) ? UNDP SB4 Peg 5 SC Post Net \$37,466 (40% PMC, 60% technical) , plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation over 5 years. B.) Project Assistant ? UNDP SB2 Peg 4 SC Post Net \$15,552 (100% PMC), plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation over 5 years . C) Procurement Specialist - UNDP SB 3, Peg 3, Net \$ 24,832 plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation. It is a 4 year position (YR 21-24); D) Responsible Party Executive Officer part-time 30% based on UNDP SB4 Peg2 Post Net \$24,000, plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation over 5 years E) Responsible Party Accountant part-time 30% based on UNDP SB2 Peg Post Net \$15,000, plus 31.1% social insurance, plus 5% annual inflation over 5 years</p>						<p>446,300</p>	<p>446,300</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
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Contractual Services ? Company	Subcontracts under Output 1.1 on (1) collection & processing of primary data for landscape level planning for 3 rural okrugs (\$30,000); (2) agroclimatic analysis & forecasts for pilot rural okrugs (\$6,000); (3) participatory land use planning in 3 rural okrugs (\$9,000, \$3,000 per rural okrug); and (4) production of educational videos on ILUP (videography) (\$3,000)	48,000			48,000		48,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Contractual Services ? Company	Subsidy program under Output 2.1 (\$700,000); Design of a knowledge management web platform and associated techsupport under Output 2.5 (\$57,600), ToT trainings (\$38,000) Marketing firm(s) to support design, production and development of marketing materials, media campaigns to support the Green Wheat platform under Output 2.6 (\$450,000)	1,245,600			1,245,600		1,245,600	Ministry of Agriculture

<p>Contractual Services ? Company</p>	<p>Scientific, technical and financial feasibility study for Turky Refuge (\$25,000), technical and financial feasibility study for ecocorridor in Kokshetau uplands (\$20,000); Participatory planning (awareness raising & knowledge creation about new PA and ecocorridor, functions, role, significance & potential among various categories of land users incl communities) - \$8,000; Design of training & development programs on eco network functioning for PA staff, forestries, hunting concessions, farmers, communities, reforestation methods, etc (15 modules, \$50,000); Development/Update of management plans for PAs, forestries, hunting areas (\$30,000); Review & update of wildlife & BD accounting systems for forestries and hunting concessions (\$20,000); Design of a undergraduate/graduate course on landscape level BD & wildlife conservation & management</p>		<p>2,979,900</p>	<p>2,979,900</p>		<p>2,979,900</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Company</p>	<p>Design of training & professional development programs on sustainable land & pasture management, crop rotation, green production, etc (15 modules, \$48,700 each); Design of 6 modules for undergraduate/graduate courses on sustainable land & pasture management, green production, etc (\$19,300); a campaign to stimulate demand for sustainable agricultural products (\$20,000)</p>				-	88,000	88,000	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>International Consultants</p>	<p>Mid-term review and terminal evaluation: 1 international consultant for 30 days @\$650/day for both mid-term review and terminal evaluation = \$39,000; Invited lecturers/practitioners under Output 4.1 (3wks, \$6,300)</p>				-	45,300	45,300	Ministry of Agriculture

<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local consultants: Database & GIS expert, 50% of total costs (52wks, \$26,000); Institutional effectiveness & capacity development expert (24 weeks, \$14,400); Legal expert, 50% of total costs (15 wks, \$9,000); Stakeholder engagement & communication expert (3 weeks, \$1,800); Expert on ILUP How-To guide (5 wks, \$5,000)</p>	<p>38,700</p>			<p>38,700</p>		<p>38,700</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local consultants: Legal expert, 50% of total costs (15 wks, \$9,000); Socio-economist & gender expert, 50% of total costs (52 wks, \$28,600); Consultant on financial instruments (10 wks, \$7,000); Business planning consultants for 15 regional extension centers (5 wks, \$30,000); Logistics expert, 50% of total costs (208 wks, \$62,400); Expert on results & lessons learned of demonstration projects (5 wks, \$4,000)</p>	<p>91,000</p>			<p>91,000</p>		<p>91,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>

<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local consultants: Database & GIS expert, 50% of total costs (52wks, \$26,000); Institutional effectiveness & capacity development expert (120 wks, \$72,000); Socio-economist & gender expert, 50% of total costs (52 wks, \$28,600); Stakeholder engagement & communication expert (141 wks, \$84,600); Logistics expert, 50% of total costs (208 wks, \$62,400); Procurement & TechSpecs Specialist (170 wks, \$102,000)</p>			<p>317,100</p>	<p>317,100</p>		<p>317,100</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement & communication expert (12wks, \$7,200); Institutional effectiveness & capacity development expert (12wks, \$7,200); Mid-term review and terminal evaluation support: \$15,900/each.</p>				<p>46,200</p>		<p>46,200</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>

<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Costs associated with (i) rental of conference rooms; (ii) rental of workshop/seminar equipment (projector, flipchart boards, laptop, etc.); (iii) ticket costs of workshop/seminar/training participants plus per diem (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2: start-up workshops in 3 rural okrugs for land use planning consultative process; regular meetings of regional working groups on pilot ILUPs; stakeholder consultation workshops & trainings with inputs from participatory land use planning and capacity building experts; Output 1.3: regular meetings of Inter-Agency Task Force Group, 2 times a year. Total \$85,000</p>	<p>85,000</p>			<p>85,000</p>		<p>85,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
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<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Costs associated with (i) rental of conference rooms; (ii) rental of workshop/seminar equipment (projector, flipchart boards, laptop, etc.); (iii) ticket costs of workshop/seminar/training participants plus per diem. Meetings, workshops and conferences for development, implementation, and upscaling of the Green Wheat Platform. Total (\$124,500).</p>		124,500		124,500		124,500	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Costs associated with (i) rental of conference rooms; (ii) rental of workshop/seminar equipment (projector, flipchart boards, laptop, etc.); (iii) ticket costs of workshop/seminar/training participants plus per diem. Consultation meetings & workshops on participatory design of ecocorridor in the Kokshetau Uplands and associated capacity building of stakeholders. Total \$150,000</p>		150,000		150,000		150,000	Ministry of Agriculture

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Project inception workshop and project board meetings (\$25,000)				-	25,000		25,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Travel	Travel costs of the ILUP Task Leader, project technical staff & and local experts (see Notes 1 & 2 above) plus per diem associated with technical implementation of Outcome 1 (\$21,000)	21,000			21,000			21,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Travel	Travel costs of PM, Sustainable Food Production Task Leader, project technical staff & and local experts plus per diem associated with technical implementation of Outcome 2 (\$34,000)		34,000		34,000			34,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Travel	Travel costs of Task Leader, PA & Hunting Areas Specialists, project technical staff & and local experts plus per diem associated with technical implementation of Outcome 3 (\$65,000)			65,000	65,000			65,000	Ministry of Agriculture

<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel: Output 4.3: A.) Local travel for participation in communication and outreach events for education and awareness raising and other PR activities (\$11,600); B.) International travel for project-sponsored participation in international workshops / conferences / meetings, including global / regional sustainable platform gatherings (2 persons x 1 international trip/year x 5 years = \$50,000). Note: Budgeted as per World Bank global FOLUR budgeting guidance; C.) International travel for project-sponsored participation in the Global FOLUR IP Platform (2 people x 1 international trip/year x 5 years = \$50,000) Note: Budgeted as per World Bank global FOLUR budgeting guidance.E.) International and national travel related to MTR and TE (\$4,500 each)</p>				<p>0</p>	<p>120,600</p>	<p>120,600</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
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Office Supplies	Supplies: Office supplies: paper, printer ink, email subscription, connectivity chares, cell phone charges, etc. (\$5,000)				0		6,000	6,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Other Operating Costs	Translation of project reports & documents into 3 languages (Kazakh, Russian & Eng); translation & issue of publications (lessons learned, how-to-guide), leaflets & brochures for seminars & workshops & other project outreach events to support implementation of Outcome 1 (\$19,300)	19,300			19,300		19,300	19,300	Ministry of Agriculture
Other Operating Costs	Translation of project reports & documents into 3 languages (Kazakh, Russian & Eng); translation & issue of publications (lessons learned of demo projects, final publication), leaflets & brochures for seminars & workshops, field visits & other project outreach events to support implementation of Outcome 2 (\$46,000)	46,000			46,000		46,000	46,000	Ministry of Agriculture

<p>Other Operating Costs</p>	<p>Translation of project reports & documents into 3 languages (Kazakh, Russian & Eng); translation & issue of publications (lessons learned of demo projects, final publication, forest reforestation methodology, etc), leaflets & brochures for seminars & workshops, field visits & other project outreach events to support implementation of Outcome 3 (\$70,400)</p>			70,400	70,400		70,400	Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Other Operating Costs</p>	<p>Translation of project reports & documents into 3 languages (Kazakh, Russian & Eng); translation & issue of publications, leaflets & brochures for seminars & workshops, field visits & other project outreach events to support implementation of Outcome 4. Includes translation for MTE & FE as well as evaluation reports</p>				26,000		26,000	Ministry of Agriculture

Other Operating Costs	Premises Alternations: Maintenance of premises and costs of utilities associated with use of project office, not rent (\$25,000)						25,000	25,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Other Operating Costs	NIM Audit Costs (\$4,000 per year, \$16,000 total)						16,000	16,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Grand Total		650,000	4,242,000	4,535,000	9,427,000	541,600	498,400	10,467,000	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit a finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).